

Oman affirms need for European, Japanese help to end Gulf war

ABU DHABI, UAE (AP) — Sultan Qaboos of Oman was quoted Saturday as saying that help from Europe and Japan was vital to the quest for a peaceful settlement to the Iran-Iraq war, now in its sixth year.

"The intercession of such neutral parties as Europe and Japan, who are acceptable to both warring sides, is important in helping to end the hostilities," the Sultan said in an interview with the United Arab Emirates newspaper Al Khaleej.

The interview was published as the Sultan prepared to receive British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe, for talks on means of ending the Gulf war. The two men also were scheduled to discuss the latest developments in the Arab-Israeli conflict and seek means of improving Britain-Oman ties, Arab diplomatic sources here reported.

Sir Geoffrey was due in Muscat on the first leg of a three-nation tour that also is to take him to Saudi Arabia and Kuwait for discussions of similar issues.

The three countries, along with the UAE, Qatar and Bahrain, are members of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) alliance, which has been spearheading efforts to bring Baghdad and Tehran to the negotiating table.

Japan, along with Arab, Islamic and international parties have been seeking to mediate a settlement between the two Gulf foes

across the years of the war. The Sultan, whose country is the current GCC chairman, told Al Khaleej that the GCC policy has been to "work for a gradual containment of the war until it is ended."

The spillovers of the war on shipping lanes of the Gulf have been bringing the hostilities menacingly closer to the doorsteps of the GCC countries. Western powers, including Britain and the United States, have navy units in the Gulf waters and the Indian Ocean. These powers have affirmed their commitment to freedom of navigation in the Gulf waterway in the wake of Iranian threats to block the Straits of Hormuz, the waterway's southern gate.

Sir Geoffrey, on the eve of his Gulf tour, was quoted by the Kuwait News Agency as saying that he considered the spillovers of the war on Gulf shipping had subsided.

Sultan Qaboos told Al Khaleej that Iraq has shown "full understanding" for the GCC policy on the war, and that his Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Youssef



Sultan Qaboos

Alawi, stood ready to visit Tehran "once there is something concrete" on peace arrangements.

Sultan Qaboos said the military facilities agreement which Oman signed with the United States "is for the sake of the Gulf region."

The agreement signed in 1980 grants the U.S. limited access to four strategic Omani air bases. The Sultanate straddles the strategic Hormuz Straits.

"I have not found any political opposition of the agreement by the region's countries," the Sultan said. "The agreement was aimed at creating a balance of power in the region, after we found a greater presence of the Soviet Union in the region."

Sultan Qaboos said "I don't want to mention names," he said, Oman late last year however est-

ablished relations with Moscow. "The military facilities agreement does not mean establishment of military bases in Oman," he added. "Oman does not wish to have bases on its land, but only planning, coordination and organization of certain events and joint manoeuvres from time to time."

Sultan Qaboos stressed that establishment of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union will not affect the Oman-U.S. agreement. "The agreement exists and the Soviet Union also has agreements with its friends, and we have agreed that Moscow will not question our agreement and we will not question the Soviets."

Meanwhile Sir Geoffrey left London Saturday on a four-day visit to Kuwait, Oman and Saudi Arabia, saying the Palestinian problem must be solved to prevent further Mideast violence breaking out.

"I think it's very important that the peace process on the Arab-Israeli conflict should be kept in being and sustained," he told airport reporters.

"If it's not, then the frustration which is at the heart of the Palestinian case will seethe and grow and the temptation to resort to violence will be all the greater," he said.

Indian aide is latest of foreign visitors to Iran

TEHRAN (R) — India's Minister of External Affairs Bhai Ram Bhagat has arrived in Tehran, the latest of an unprecedented stream of high-level foreign visitors to the Islamic Republic.

Indian officials said Mr. Bhagat arrived with an 18-man delegation for the third annual meeting of the India-Iran Joint Commission. They said the talks would cover general technical exchanges, the Gulf war and bilateral trade, which runs at about \$700 million a year.

A three-year accord on cultural exchanges will probably be signed by Mr. Bhagat and Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati, Indian sources say. A few thousand Iranians already study in Indian colleges and the Iranian government employs more than one thousand Indian doctors.

A Japanese parliamentary delegation also arrived in Tehran Friday led by Masayuki Fujio, president of the policy making council of the Japanese Liberal Democratic Party.

He told the National News Agency IRNA that Japan was seeking to expand and strengthen mutual friendly ties between the two countries.

Arrival of the two delegations comes at a hectic time for Iranian Foreign Ministry officials, who have in the past six weeks received the Syrian and Turkish prime ministers, the United Arab Emirates minister of state for external affairs and two French delegations.

IRNA quoted the Soviet ambassador as saying this week that Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Georgiy Markovitch Koriyanko would also visit Iran before the end of the month.

Mr. Velayati has meantime visited Saudi Arabia and Libya, while President Ali Khamenei is shortly going to Pakistan, South Yemen, Tanzania, Mozambique, Angola and Zimbabwe.

This unprecedented spate of activity follows an order to Iranian officials by Khamenei in July to "seek out new allies around the globe." Diplomatic sources say foreign states jump at opportunities to establish themselves with Tehran, looking ahead to the commercial opportunities foreseen in Iran once the five-year-old war with Iraq ends.

Iran also sees these visits as valuable opportunities to show foreign dignitaries its strengths at first-hand and to try to convince them to reduce their support for Iraq.

An Indian embassy official said that India's position as president of the Non-Aligned Movement would mean that the Gulf war would form an important element of Mr. Bhagat's talks. Iranian officials have spoken positively of India's stance on the war.

The Indian official said Iran's commitment to India's Kuderemuh iron ore project was not a major subject of discussion, and that no steel industry officials were among the delegation.

Israel's radio, TV strike

TEL AVIV (AP) — Israel's national radio and television stations went blank for an indefinite period Friday, as some 500 technicians and engineers launched a strike to protest the suspension of a colleague.

The strike, which effects the country's only TV channel and its four radio stations, capped a lengthy dispute between the Technicians and Engineers Union and the Israel Broadcasting Authority (IBA) over the use of video camera equipment.

The television crews have refused for eight years to use the equipment with a few exceptions, demanding pay hikes and rejecting layoffs that would result in the switchover to the newer technology.

Because of its monopolistic nature, the IBA suffers periodic labour unrest. The last strike, in June 1984, went on for three days

and involved pay demands.

The IBA is funded mostly through viewers' subscriptions, with a small government budget. Its board is made up of representatives from Israel's major political parties.

The clash which led to Friday's strike began Wednesday when a senior Israel Television technician prevented the screening of a news clip because it had been filmed with a video camera.

The exclusive clip, showing a scuffle between Jewish Parliament members and Muslim worshippers in Jerusalem, was filmed by a foreign television network and bought by Israel Television.

"He walked in and gave an order he had no right to give. I call it an act of near-terrorism," said IBA Chairman Uri Porat.

Porat said the IBA directors would meet Saturday night to discuss their next move.

Berri: Doctor ready to visit sick hostage

BEIRUT (AP) — Shi'ite Muslim leader Nabih Berri said Saturday he is negotiating with the captors of four Frenchmen to allow a physician to treat one of the hostages who has been reported gravely ill.

"A doctor is ready. I am waiting for a word from the kidnappers so he can visit the hostages and treat whoever is ill," said Mr. Berri, who has been trying to negotiate the release of the four men held by the Shi'ite extremist Islamic Jihad.

He spoke to reporters at his west Beirut home a day after a purported statement by Islamic Jihad claimed that one of the four

Frenchmen is ailing. Mr. Berri said he is "exerting all efforts possible to secure the release of the Frenchmen," who have been held hostage between eight and 10 months.

The typewritten statement, delivered to a Western news agency in Beirut Friday, did not identify the ailing hostage. But it implied he was Marcel Carton, 62, the French embassy protocol officer who was kidnapped in west Beirut on March 22.

It said the ailing hostage is the same man who had been ill, but "relatively recovered thanks to

Libya puts Briton on trial for spying

TRIPOLI, Libya (AP) — A British engineer accused of trying to smuggle secret documents out of Libya appeared in a Libyan court Saturday.

It was the fourth court appearance for James Abra, 56, who is being tried on charges of "conspiring to overthrow the government."

Dressed in a slate gray suit and white turtleneck sweater, Abra sat quietly in a barred metal cage with six other Libyan and foreign defendants whose cases are also being heard in a joint open session at the Tripoli criminal court.

A spokesman for the British interest section said Abra was arrested in Libya on June 20 while working as a field electronics engineer with the British firm Plessey Radar.

The prosecution accuses Abra of passing classified information in company documents to Plessey Radar and a foreign government, said the spokesman, who asked not to be identified by name. The exact nature of the documents was not revealed. "Presumably something he said or wrote was taken the wrong way by the Libyans," the spokesman said.

Sources said Abra was arrested at the airport while carrying documents concerning radar that British officials say were given to him by Libyans who work with him. Britain has cut diplomatic relations with Libya but maintains two consular offices based in the Italian embassy in the Libyan capital.

Abra last appeared in court in mid-December, when the judge sought to determine whether he sought the trial in open court would jeopardize Libyan security as the prosecution contended.

The judge wound up siding with the defence, which insisted the issue was a purely commercial matter between Abra and his company and therefore not a threat to security.

Libyan legal procedures require that both the prosecution and defence submit their cases in writing to the judge before the trial. The judge asks a question of a defendant only if he needs to clarify a point, the British officials explained.

Falangist split 'could threaten pact'

By William MacLean
Reuters

BEIRUT — A Syrian-backed peace pact between Lebanon's main militias could fall apart unless the Falangist militia chief Elie Hobeika can win the three-way power-struggle it has sparked in Falangist ranks, Christian political sources said.

The accord last month between Falangist, Druze and Shi'ite militias provoked the worst fighting in mainly Christian east Beirut for years and split the "Lebanese Forces" militia.

"Hobeika is no longer regarded as the undisputed Christian strong man," a Falangist militia source said.

He said Mr. Hobeika's fiercely anti-Syrian Chief of Staff Samir Geagea seized several big militia barracks in the Jbeil and Kisrawan areas north of Beirut after the Dec. 28 signing.

Mr. Hobeika's men control east Beirut, but Falangist fighters loyal to President Amin Gemayel have emerged in force in the Metn district, their traditional stronghold, for the first time since Mr. Hobeika formally "merged" them into his militia last year.

"Mr. Hobeika and Geagea are trying hard to stop any fighting, but a third party could ignite it," the militia source said.

The Syrian-mediated pact has sharpened traditional Falangist fears by proposing reforms to give the opposition more power and reduce the powers of the Falangist-held presidency.

It also refers to a possible, though ill-defined, Syrian military role in Falangist-held as well as

opposition-held areas. Political sources said opposition to the accord had enhanced Mr. Gemayel's leverage because under the constitution only he can form a government of national reconciliation to implement it.

Mr. Gemayel has called the pact a positive step, but despite strong Syrian pressure has so far withheld outright support.

"Gemayel wants to be the conscience of the Christian community, which opposes the accord. So to gain popularity he thinks he must oppose it too," a Falangist Party source said.

East Beirut has been tense since street fighting erupted there on New Year's Eve after masked gunmen ambushed the car of a key Hobeika aide, wrecking it with rocket-propelled grenades.

Within minutes, the shooting engulfed a passing convoy of Mr. Gemayel's security men and the presidential palace issued a statement saying Mr. Gemayel had escaped an attempt on his life.

At least 12 people were killed in the violence. Some militia reports said the death toll was as high as 43.

"I saw the rockets crash into the car and heard a tremendous roar. Firing started and I got the hell out of there," a taxi driver at the scene recalled. He believed about 30 had died.

"The effect was that Gemayel is back on the streets. His militia men have a new confidence," a Falangist observer said.

Falangist militia sources said

fighters in the Metn were stopping drivers at checkpoints and robbing them up if they refused orders to insult Mr. Hobeika.

Lebanese army troops guard Mr. Gemayel's palace and are deployed at the site of the ambush on the coast road north of Beirut, controlling a main road into the Falangist mountain heartland.

The tension has discouraged traffic on the normally-busy coast road. "It used to take an hour to get from Beirut to Jounieh — now it takes 20 minutes," a businessman said.

"Everybody is afraid to go out at night," a barman said. "We are all haunted by fear of car bombs and assassinations."

The growth in support for Mr. Gemayel is a reverse for Mr. Hobeika, who won widespread popularity when he helped stage a revolt against Mr. Gemayel's leadership of the Falangists last March.

But in May, his militia weakened by a string of defeats inflicted by Syria's allies, Mr. Hobeika accepted that Damascus had a distinctive role in Lebanese affairs.

After a savage bout of shelling in August, he joined Syrian-hosted peace talks with his foes which eventually produced an agreement to end Lebanon's civil war.

"Hobeika's idea was a good one — to buy time for his camp to regroup, but he forgot to eliminate those who opposed the accord within his own ranks," the Falangist observer said.

Devastated S. Lebanese villages could be new civil war flashpoint

WADI BANKOUDINE, Lebanon (R) — This battle-scarred mountain village bristles with machineguns and anti-tank weapons. Mortars point skywards from sandbagged trenches gouged among lemon groves. Blackened, gutted cottages lie empty.

These are the ruins of Wadi Bankoudine, one of a dozen devastated Christian villages that many Lebanese fear could form the next flashpoint of their 10-year-old civil war.

The villages, set in bare, wind-swept mountains near the southern port of Sidon, were sacked last April when advancing opposition militias took revenge for weeks of bombardment of the city by Israeli-backed Falangist militias.

Tens of thousands of Christians fled, and an Israeli-backed militia vows it will help them retake their homes from the Lebanese and Palestinian fighters who moved in. Wadi Bankoudine's only inhabitants now are a dozen young opposition militiamen who live what they call "the soldier's life" in their battle with the Israeli-backed "South Lebanon Army" (SLA) militia dug in three kilometres away.

"Perhaps the Christians will return one day to their villages, but they won't do it by trying to fight their way back," said Khaled, a bearded 25-year-old opposition gunman.

Since April, scores of fighters

have to come the villages to rig and operate artillery and mortar pieces among the ruins of deserted villages, cottages and stables.

"We fight because this is Lebanese land. It does not belong to the Israelis and their allies," said Aiman, an 18-year-old militiaman who lives in a gutted hillside mansion.

The latest fighting erupted on New Year's Eve when SLA gunmen began pouring shellfire into Sidon, and villages linking the Mediterranean port to Falangist-held hill inland.

At least three civilians were killed in Sidon; and opposition militiamen of the city's "Popular Liberation Army" (PLA) said there was hand-to-hand fighting at the front.

"The SLA launched a surprise attack, hoping to catch us having a New Year's party," said Khaled. "We disappointed (SLA Commander Antoine) Lahd with a fierce reply. Morale is wonderful now."

Many Lebanese accuse Israel of engineering the fighting to torpedo a Syrian-backed peace pact agreed between Falangist and opposition militias last month. Few are confident the pact can reverse the wartime division of Lebanon into sectarian cantons.

"We are obedient to the pact, but it will not work, because there are too many parties in Lebanon," Khaled added.

In Sidon, PLA chief Mustafa Saad said Israel was playing on the anger of the Christian refugees, mostly Greek Catholics, to foil the pact.

"We are all convinced the Christian refugees have to return but it is not easy," he told Reuters. "Lahd is exploiting the local (Christian) boys, and I appeal to him to stop, to return to his true Lebanese identity."

In the desolated Christian village of Salihiye, militiamen working for Saad guard Greek Catholic Priest Sefim Ghazal, administrator of a parish cut from 40,000 to 6,000 by the fighting last spring.

"We are fighting against death, against the canonisation of the country," Fr. Ghazal told Reuters. "But this place is a battlefield, no-one can return at the moment."

"We are one Lebanese, Arab people and there is a general hope that things will improve, but we have no concrete evidence," he said. "Christ did not come into the world to make sectarian ghettos."

In Wadi Bankoudine, Palestinian fighters relax and brew tea on the charred veranda of a once-elegant pink villa. A heavy artillery piece stands nearby in the grounds.

"In quiet times we play ping-pong and listen to the radio," said a militiaman. "But the soldier's life is never dull. We even go away for holidays."

TV & RADIO	
JORDAN TELEVISION Tel: 73111-19	22:00 News Summary 23:57 News Headline 24:00 Close down
MAIN CHANNEL	
16:00 Koran	
16:30 Cartoons	
16:50 Children Programmes	
17:20 Survival	
18:20 Local Programme	
18:50 News Programme on Jordan	
19:30 News in Arabic	
20:30 Arabic Series	
21:30 Tomorrow's programmes	
21:50 Local Variety Programme	
22:00 News in Arabic	
FOREIGN CHANNEL	
18:00 Le grand equilibre	
19:00 News in French	
19:15 French Varieties	
19:30 News in Hebrew	
20:00 News in Arabic	
20:30 Special programme on the Arab-American dialogue	
21:10 Amb-American dialogue	
22:00 End of Empire	
22:20 News in English	
22:30 Dempsey and Malekence	
RADIO JORDAN 855 KHz, AM & 95.5 MHz, FM & partly on 6500 KHz SW Tel: 73111-19	
07:00 Light Music	
07:30 Newsweek	
08:00 Morning Show	
08:30 News Summary	
09:00 Pop Session Cont.	
10:00 News Summary	
10:30 Pop Session Cont.	
11:00 News Bulletin	
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WHAT'S GOING ON	
TODAY'S EVENTS	
EXHIBITIONS	
An exhibition of old times newspapers, "Le Presse Populaire" at the French Cultural Centre (until Jan. 16).	
Permanent book exhibition and plastic arts gallery at Dar Al Jaleel Publishing House, Jabel Al Hussein, opposite to the British Bank of the Middle East.	
VIDEO	
Video art "Le musée imaginaire" at 4:00 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre.	
CULTURAL CENTRES	
Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6610267	
American Centre Tel. 644371	
British Council Tel. 641520	
French Cultural Centre Tel. 637005	
Gordian Institute Tel. 644203	
Spanish Cultural Centre Tel. 634049	
Turkish Cultural Centre Tel. 639777	
Haya Arts Centre Tel. 665195	
Hussein Youth City Tel. 6671816	
Y.W.C.A. Tel. 641793	
Y.W.M.C.A. Tel. 637111	
Arman Municipal Library Tel. 843555	
MUSEUMS	
Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Arman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 631760.	
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabel Al Qal'a (Citadel). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.	
Jordan National Gallery: Contains collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muzium, Jabel Leventeh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 630128.	
CHURCHES	
St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Amman, Tel. 624590.	
Church of the Assumption (Roman Catholic) Jabel Leventeh, 637534.	
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Amman, 661757.	
Church of the Assumption (Greek Orthodox) Jabel Amman, 623541.	
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabel Amman, 678906.	
Arman Catholic Church, Ashrafieh, 771331.	
Arman Orthodox Church, Ashrafieh, 772521.	
St. Elisha Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 771751.	
Arman International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shamsi, 677534.	
Evangelical Lutheran Church, Jabel Amman, 6th Circle, (Rev. N. Sair), Tel. 811295.	
Rainbow Congregation (International, Inter-denominational) meets in the Church of the Redeemer, Jabel Amman, Tel. 663249.	
PRAYER TIMES	
05:14	Fajr
06:37	(Sunrise) Duha
11:44	Dhuhr
14:32	Asr
16:51	Maghrib
18:14	Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia information department at the Queen Alia International Airport, Tel. (08) 33300-5, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

02:30	Bucharest (RO)
03:00	Berlin, Lamech (RU)
03:30	Kuwait (RU)
03:35	Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RU)
03:45	Cairo (RU)
03:45	Jeddah (RU)
03:45	Amman (RU)
04:00	Doha, Bahrain (RU)
04:05	Dhahran, Riyadh (SV)
04:20	Istanbul (TK)
04:25	Kuwait (RU)
04:35	Tripoli, Lamech (LN)
04:40	Kuwait (RU)
04:45	Baghdad (IA)
04:50	Cairo (RU)
04:55	Los Angeles, Chicago, Vienna (RU)
04:55	Athens (GR)
04:55	Paris, Brussels (ME)
05:00	Madrid, Rome (AZ)
05:00	London (RU)
05:05	Athens, Damascus (OA)
05:10	Frankfurt, Geneva (RU)
05:15	Frankfurt (LU)
05:20	London (RU)
05:25	Cairo (MS)
05:30	New York, Amsterdam (RU)
06:25	Baghdad (RU)

DEPARTURES

07:20	Damascus, Frankfurt (LH)
07:30	Amman, Aqaba (RU)
07:40	Doha, Paris (AF)
08:00	Beirut (MEA)
08:15	Damascus, Rome (AZ)
08:20	London, Berlin (OP)
08:30	Tripoli, Casablanca (OA)
08:40	Vienna, New York (RU)
08:50	Athens (RU)
09:00	Kuwait (RU)
09:10	Riyadh, Dhahran (SV)
09:15	Cairo (RU)
09:30	Dhahran (TK)
09:40	Kuwait (RU)
09:50	London, Tripoli (LN)
09:55	Baghdad (IA)
09:55	Kuwait (RU)
09:55	Bahrain, Abu Dhabi (RU)
09:55	Damascus (RU)
09:55	Baghdad (RU)
09:55	Dubai (RU)

20:45	Cairo (RU)
21:30	Singapore, Kuala Lumpur (RU)
21:55	Baghdad, London (BA)
00:05	Cairo (MS)
01:15	Beirut (RU)

MARITIME TRAFFIC

Regular-line ships docking at Aqaba port:

- Titan
- Krist Jade
- Boeing Eagle
- Baghdad
- Sea Swallow

Amia Kavar and Sons Company, Tel. 622334-4 for your service.

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

The sky will be partly cloudy with westerly moderate winds and scattered showers in the northern region. In the Gulf of Aqaba, the winds will be northerly moderate and calm seas.

Amman 4/12
Aqaba 9/19
Deserts 2/13
Jordan Valley 12/20

Yesterday's high temperatures:
Amman 13, Aqaba 20; Humidity readings: Amman 51 per cent, Aqaba 35 per cent.

CURRENCY EXCHANGE

Saturday rates

Local retail rates in fil

Bahrain dollar	970	980
Dutch guilder	132	133
Egyptian pound	210	215
French franc	48	48
Irqi dollar	332	338
Japanese yen (for 100)	181.3	182.8
Kuwaiti dinar	1270	1278
Sabineen lira	19	21
Omani rial	1060	1070
Qatari riyal	100	102
Saudi riyal	100	102
Swiss franc	48.5	48.9
Swiss franc	175.1	176.5
Syrian Lira	25	27
UAE dirham	99	101
U.K. sterling pound	531.4	535.7
U.S. dollar	366.8	369.9
W. German mark	148.7	149.9

NEWS IN BRIEF

Keilani opens new gallery

AMMAN (J.T.) — Press and Publications Director General Musa Al Keilani opened a permanent book exhibition and a plastic arts gallery at Dar Al Iktel Publishing House on Saturday. On display at the permanent exhibition are books on literary, social and political subjects, many of which deal with the Palestinian issue. The gallery contains paintings depicting the Palestinian folklore, and the display will be changed every two months.

New envoys present credentials

AMMAN (J.T.) — Newly appointed Omani Ambassador to Jordan, Khamis bin Hamad bin Seif Al Bitashi met with Acting Foreign Minister Hazem Nuseibeh in his office Saturday and presented a copy of his credentials. Mr. Bitashi succeeds Mr. Abdullah Said Abdullah, who had served as Omani Ambassador to Jordan since 1982. Mr. Nuseibeh also received a copy of the credentials of the newly-appointed non-resident Argentine Ambassador to Jordan, Mr. Andres Gabriel Cuernersmans, who also serves as his country's ambassador to Syria.

King Fahd donates \$500,000 to QAJSWF

AMMAN (Petra) — Saudi Arabia's King Fahd bin Abdul Aziz donated \$500,000 to the Queen Alia Jordan Social Welfare Fund (QAJSWF) to be used in financing a community development centre in Jordan. Her Royal Highness Princess Basma, who is president of the QAJSWF Board of Trustees, accepted the donation from Saudi Arabia's Ambassador to Jordan Sheikh Ibrahim Al Sultan during a visit he paid to the QAJSWF office in Amman. Princess Basma expressed her gratitude for the King's donation and praised his personal endeavours to sponsor social and humanitarian projects in the Arab and Islamic World.

Akef Al Fayed vacationing in London

AMMAN (Petra) — Speaker of the Lower House of Parliament Akef Al Fayed left for London Saturday on a several-day private visit. The House First Deputy Speaker Ismail Hijazi will be acting speaker of the Lower House during the absence of Mr. Fayed.



His Royal Highness Prince Mohammad, personal representative of His Majesty King Hussein, inspects a guard of honour during a visit to the Royal Engineering Corp on Saturday. Prince Mohammad met with the corp director and was briefed on a number of Engineering Corp projects and training efforts (Photo by Yousef Al 'Allan)

Regent to open lecture series on Israel and U.S.-Israeli relations

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, will patronize the opening ceremony Sunday of a conference entitled "Lectures on Israel and U.S.-Israeli Relations," which is organized by the Yarmouk University Centre for Hebrew Studies.

During the opening ceremony Prince Hassan will deliver a keynote address to the three-day conference, in which renowned Arab,

Jordanian and American figures and scholars will participate.

The conference includes seven working sessions and will be held at the Yarmouk University Liaison office in Amman.

Immediately following Prince Hassan's speech, the first panel discussion of "Israel in the International Arena," will open under the chairmanship of the president of the Jeddah-based Kexel Industries, Abdullah Al-Reza. During the first panel, two papers to be submitted covers "The Arab-Israeli Conflict in the U.N." and was prepared by Arab League Permanent Ambassador to the U.N., Clovis Makoud.

The second paper will be delivered by the U.S. Pennsylvania-based Swarthmore College professor Dennis Brutus on the subject of Israeli-South African relations.

In Monday's session, participants will debate issues related to Zionism, Israel's government system, and U.S.-Israeli relations in three separate panels.

The first panel will be chaired by the Mu'ta University president, and Dr. Abdul Wahab El Missiri from King Saud University in Saudi Arabia will submit his paper in Arabic on "Zionism between Ideology and Practice: Problems of Classification and Terminology," to be followed by a paper on "Non-Jewish Zionism: Cultural Dimensions of U.S.-Israeli Relations," by Dr. Regina Sharfi from Kuwait University.

Monday's second panel on "The Israeli Government System" will be chaired by Dean of Scientific Research at the University of Jordan Dr. Adnan Al Bakht.

Mr. Sabri Jiryis of the Palestine Research Centre in Nicosia and Dr. Anis Kassim of the Al Saleh, Graham & James legal consultancy firm in Kuwait will submit two papers on "The System of Governmental and Political Parties" and "Reading in Israeli Legislation" respectively. A third paper will be presented by Dr. Assad Abdul Rahman, director general of the Shoman Foundation, on "Political Trends in Israel." Both Dr. Jiryis's and Dr. Assad Rahman's papers will be delivered in Arabic.

Monday's third panel will be chaired by former minister of information Laila Sharaf, and will assess three different aspects of the Israeli society. Yarmouk University Professor Shukri Abed will discuss his paper entitled "The Arabs in the Writings of Israeli

Intellectuals," to be followed by a second paper, in Arabic, on "The Role of Education in Zionist Ideology," prepared by Dr. Ali Othman from the Jerusalem Open University project.

A third paper to be presented in Arabic during Monday's last panel is on "Jewish Emigration from Israel" and is prepared by Dr. Mohammad Rabe.

Tuesday's final sessions will touch on the Israeli economy, the occupied territories and U.S.-Israeli relations. Tuesday's first panel will be chaired by former minister of trade and industry Jawad Al Anani and will discuss three papers. The first paper was prepared by the Geneva-based Welfare Association representative Dr. George Abed on "The Israeli Economy: Problems and Prospects." Dr. Abed's paper will be presented in Arabic.

"The Economic Crisis in Israel," is another paper in Arabic by the Ontario State University of Waterloo professor Dr. Fadi Naqib, while a third paper was prepared by Dr. Antoine Zahlan on "Israeli Science and Technology."

Tuesday's second panel includes two papers in Arabic on "Problems of Economic Development in the 1980s: Occupied Territories" and "Israeli Settlement in the Occupied West Bank," to be submitted by Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Taher Kanan and Bir Zeit University Professor Kamal Abdul Fatah, respectively.

A third paper prepared by Georgetown University Professor John Ruedy will also be presented on "The Future of the Occupied Territories."

The last panel of the conference will be chaired by Georgetown University scholar Hisham Sharabi, and will tackle U.S.-Israeli relations. The first paper in the last panel was prepared by Georgetown University Professor Ibrahim Ibrahim on the subject of "U.S.-Israeli Relations in the Coming Decade: Rational or Irrational?" The second paper sheds light on "Israeli Dependence on U.S. Aid" and was prepared by Harvard University Professor Thomas Stauffer. The third and fourth papers are on "The Arabs in the U.S. Media" and "AIPAC in the U.S." and are to be submitted by United Arab Emirates Ambassador to Washington Edmond Ghareeb and Yarmouk University Professor Souad Dajani, respectively.

Regent calls for plan to acquire technology

By Sa'ad G. Hattar
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Saturday called on Arab governments to adopt a national strategy, based on sound scientific policy, to attain advanced technology in order to secure self-reliance and prosperity for the Arab Nation.

During an address delivered on his behalf by Minister of Energy Hisham Khatib at a two-day seminar on "advanced technology and prospects for Arabs to absorb and benefit from it," the Crown Prince said such a policy should be associated with enhancement of scientific research to cover all fields of development, in addition to probing into the current educational system in the Arab World with regard to identifying areas that require reform.

Mr. Khatib is chairing the seminar, which was organized by the Arab Thought Forum (ATF) and attended by eminent Arab scholars.

Prince Hassan urged that special institutions be formed to be entrusted with disseminating scientific knowledge and technology to the public.

He said Arab governments should also commit themselves to support scientific research and technology, both financially and morally. Moreover, scientific priorities should not be of lesser degree than those of defence strategy and national security, Prince Hassan said.

He stressed that gathering efforts to attain advanced technology should be through mobilising sources and individuals in all walks of life.

It is the gradual bridging of the gap between science and technology that makes the search for basic scientific research imperative, he pointed out, adding that the Arab World needs to promote historic awareness and to look into analytical studies pertaining to past experiences in science and technology.

Such an in-depth study into the scientific heritage of the Arabs should be coupled with a similar interest in the achievements of other nations which have set a record in the acquisition and production of technology, said Prince Hassan.

Optimum advanced technology could be attained through pan-Arab cooperation and North-South coordination in the application of scientific research, he noted adding that a long-term programme could include raising a well-educated generation capable of absorbing knowledge and up-dated technology.

Following the Regent's speech to the conference, participants said that the Arab World is a technology consuming nation, and that measures should be undertaken to change Arab countries into producers and exporters of scientific technology.

In a working paper entitled "Conditions for Arab Par-

ticipation in Advanced Technology," London-based Arab think-tank researcher Antwan Zahlan called on Arab states to form a unified strategy aimed at drawing up a national scheme for promoting technology.

However, to enter a new technological field one has to build into the programme a dynamism that enables the programme to remain abreast of latest developments, said Dr. Zahlan.

He added that it is futile to go into "vacuum tube technology" when others are translating scientific advances in solid state physics into the manufacturing of transistors.

The Arab World is a cemetery of proclamations and decisions which have never been fulfilled, Dr. Zahlan conceded, adding that Arab governments should change draft plans into facts and figures in order to overcome this sad reality.

Regarding Arab World dependence, Dr. Zahlan said close to \$80 billion each year is spent on weaponry imports to Arab countries, in addition to \$20 billion worth of other commodities.

The Arab market is a large consumer of world products, and the scale of imports could be drastically reduced by introducing advanced technology, Dr. Zahlan said.

In order to enter high technology fields, Arab governments should educate and mobilise substantial numbers of "highly specialised creative individuals," marketing facilities, and the proper environment, according to Dr. Zahlan.

Citing the speedy development of Western countries and Japan, Dr. Zahlan said that it is generally acknowledged that no Arab state provides the social, legal and political environment that permits the build-up of a high-tech manpower concentration.

Royal Scientific Society President Fakhrudeen Daghestani, a seminar panelist, agreed with much of Dr. Zahlan's presentation and delivered some remarks on scientific knowledge and national technology in the Arab World, noting that expenditure on activities of scientific technological research is annually less than half of one per cent of the Arab World's Gross National Product (GNP), a poor percentage compared with that of the industrialised countries, which reaches two and three per cent of GNP each year.

The status quo in the Arab World in terms of the demand for scientific knowledge and national technology must change totally in perspective and priorities, Dr.

Daghestani added. Such a change should particularly take place amongst decision-makers and planners. In order to set up a sound infrastructure and to lay down development strategies based on scientific applications of technology.

Dr. Daghestani suggested more flexibility in legislation and characters, in the Arab countries in order to expedite the process of technology acquisitions and application.

Referring to Egypt's advanced technology in weaponry manufacturing, which he said matches international industries, Dr. Daghestani said Arab states should open their markets to the Egyptian products in order to encourage continued technological development.

Dr. Usama Amin Al Khouli from the Kuwait Research Centre underlined in his working paper the importance for Arabs to absorb advanced technology, but he said the Arabs should not take hasty decisions. "In fact, our method and our course of action in absorbing advanced technology and applying it to our projects could be different from those of other countries because what is required from us first is to be quite aware of what we choose that can serve our own objectives," Dr. Khouli said.

Dr. Khouli referred to a general meeting by UNIDO (United Nations Industrial Development Organisation) in 1983 which developed three methods for dealing with advanced technology. He said there is a primary stage, or first level, at which countries should follow developments and the application of various aspects of technology, and define national needs of such technologies.

The second stage, or medium level, requires from absorbing nations to try to adapt technology to their own needs, and the third stage is one at which a technology absorbing nation would be able to design and also to manufacture technological equipment and try to market its products, thus competing with other advanced nations in this area.

Dr. Khouli said that regardless of their resources, Arab countries should primarily concentrate on dealing with the first level.

Dr. Khouli also stressed the following points in his paper which he thinks are essential for the Arab Nation to examine before embarking on technological endeavours. These are the trained and skilled manpower required to absorb technology, a system to follow the technological developments, a diagnosis of Arab scientific and technological status to help identify resources that can be developed through technology, offering ample financial funds for creating research units that in the long run should be able to manufacture electronic equipment, organising conferences and seminars and panel discussions, negotiating cooperation agreements and exchange visits related to the transfer and use of modern technology, and forming a follow up system.

Bedouin tribal laws: a powerful legal and social force in modern Jordan

By Najwa Najjar
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Bedouin tribal or customary laws have existed since the beginning of Middle East history, and over the centuries they have been modified to fit economic, social, and political developments in the region. And now they have become an important element in Jordanian culture and to his an integral part of their society.

"Before 1948, 80 per cent of Jordan's 3,000,000 population were either bedouins or peasants," said Dr. Kamel Abu Jaber, a professor of political science at the University of Jordan, who has written extensively on bedouin customs.

The widely-known nomads of the desert presently constitute approximately seven per cent of the population of Jordan. The majority of the tribes have either settled in villages and towns or have drifted to the capital, according to Dr. Abu Jaber.

In the past each tribe occupied a roughly defined territory in which it controlled the grazing grounds and waterholes. Other tribes could only pass through this area with permission or by force of arms. The bedouins, wandering never settled. They were always in search of better pastures and water for their herds, which were the main source of food. The traditional pattern of bedouin life was that of a tent dweller with very few tools and implements, and no furniture. The only possessions of real consequence for the bedouin were camels, sheep, and goats.

The desert, the sand, the climate were of great importance in formulating the bedouin's laws, tradition, and folklore. Their life and needs were so simple. Their expectations towards enemies and guests, moving from place to place, and the changing in the climate were all factors which came to build their laws, traditions, and folklore," said Mr. Fayed Jaber, a member of the Royal Commission of Jerusalem Affairs, whose experience with the bedouins was gained when he was a general in the Jordanian Army.

Mr. Jaber and Dr. Ahmed Oweidi Abbadi, who wrote his Ph.D. dissertation on bedouin tribal laws, gave the Jordan Times some examples of bedouin customary

laws: — If two were to marry, what was required was for the young man and woman to grasp the ends of a small stick and propose to each other. If they both accepted, they were married.

— If a member of a tribe was intentionally killed by a member of another tribe, members of both tribes would go to the oldest man in some neighbouring tribe to solve this problem. The penalty might be an even number of kernels paid to the family of the man who was killed.

— If someone lost any property, the owner was again to go to a wise old man for judgment upon an accusation of theft. The accused man was required to make an oath over a sacred monument, and if there was no evidence, the accused man was judged innocent.

— If in battle a friend was wounded, he should not be left, but helped even if it meant risking your life.

— If a person showed bravery in defending his tribe and in addition did not abuse the enemy's women, he was seen as having done great credit to his tribe. For this performance the warrior was allowed to choose any unmarried woman who proclaimed in front of the tribe she wished to marry him.

— Customary law gave permission to any individual — family member, friend, or even enemy — to take appropriate measures to defend the honour of a female. In some cases a person may kill a friend or relative to defend a female.

Tribal laws included certain values like honour, hospitality, openness, frankness and bravery. These values have filtered through to the villages and towns and influenced urban social norms. Dr. Abu Jaber told the Jordan Times that Turks and Palestinians, for example, who settled in Jordan were greatly influenced by bedouin tribal values and traditions, in spite of their more cosmopolitan heritage.

However, there came a time when the bedouin tribal laws were regulated to serve the needs of the modern nation-state. In Jordan this occurred three years after the creation of Transjordan in 1921. The state issued Bedouin Control Laws in order to organise and regulate the bedouin judicial process

and many of the bedouin customs, said Dr. Abbadi. While these new laws limited certain tribal customs such as raiding, looting, and defence of honour, at the same time they allowed the bedouins to retain their identity.

In 1976 the Bedouin Control Laws were repealed, thus subjecting all citizens in Jordan to the same laws and constitution. "It is important to note that bedouin customs were not repealed, because it is impossible to do so since they have become part of a long history as a great social control and emphasised individual and group relations. Customs are created by society, therefore, the decision to abolish them must also be from society," said Dr. Abbadi. The abolition of bedouin social practices seems highly unlikely in Jordan since the bedouin customary laws have permeated the society so deeply that they are reflected in a large part of the law of the land.

Nowadays if an accident or conflict occurs both customary and legal are employed in seeking compensation or resolution. Dr. Abbadi explained that these two work together: "The procedure should be customary or tribal, but the penalty should be issued by the law." Dr. Abu Jaber gave an example of these two procedures working together: When someone is hit in a car accident, the legal actions include making a police report and calling the insurance. According to customary laws, a delegation from the family of the person responsible for the accident is formed. They go to the victim's family and ask for a truce, saying that the accident was not intentional and that this was an accident from God. This is done to prevent bloodshed and revenge. Usually no one attacks, but it is customary to do this as a sign of respect.

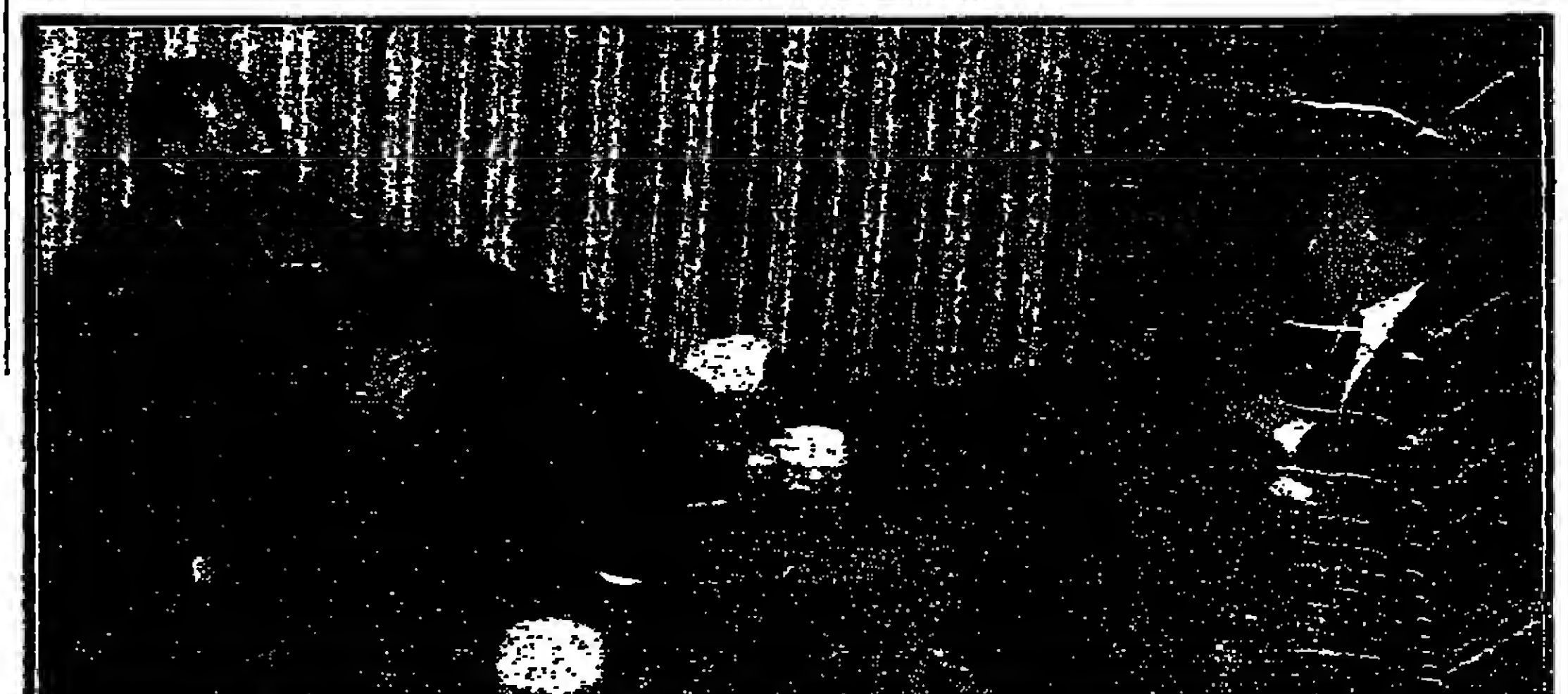
Customs are subject to time, relations between groups, the influence of the state, new needs and interests. Bedouin customs have undergone many changes over the years. However, their impact on Jordan has been tremendous. While Jordan is no longer considered to be a nomadic country, it remains bedouin in tradition, culture, and morals.

Regent confers with Rocard

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, conferred in his office Saturday with Mr. Michel Rocard, a prominent Socialist Party leader in France currently on a five-day visit to Jordan. Mr. Rocard also met with Acting Foreign Minister

Hazem Nuseibeh, with whom he reviewed developments in the Middle East region after his arrival on Wednesday.

Earlier the French visitor met with Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker.



Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker confers with visiting French Socialist Party leader Michel Rocard on Saturday (Photo by Yousef Al 'Allan)

Fly the Golden Falcon

from AMMAN

WEEKLY
5 FLIGHTS TO THE GULFWITH CONVENIENT CONNECTIONS TO
KARACHI, BOMBAY, DELHI,
COLOMBO, DHAKA
AND THE FAR EAST

By Dr. Fahed Fanek

Sunday's Economic Pulse

'Our problems are critical but manageable'

IT IS interesting to see the Jordanian economy through the fresh eyes of newly appointed diplomats. My encounter last week with fifteen commercial attaches at the foreign embassies in Amman was an excellent opportunity for just that. I shall try to present their questions, and my answers which purely reflect personal points of view.

Q. What will the government do in case it will not be able to collect all the Arab and foreign aid and the domestic revenue projected by the budget, especially if expenditure exceeded the limits estimated by the budget?

A. In that case the government will have to borrow internally and externally to fill the gap, as it did in the past three years.

Q. Are you worried that the external debt of Jordan has now become too heavy and too costly, especially when the extra funds will have to be raised on commercial basis?

A. Of course I am. But, we must take note that, at the worst of circumstances the government will not be bor-

rowing commercially more than the amounts listed in the budget for repayment of previous loans excluding interest. In other words, the government can borrow a sizeable amount of money while still maintaining an economically balanced budget, and keeping the level of commercial public debt at the same level. Development loans are supposed to be soft to generate sufficient income to service the debt and make it self liquidating.

Q. Why did the government apply more protection measures to industry? Wouldn't that cause negative effects on the Jordanian industry and its ability to export and compete?

A. I am very much familiar with the economic arguments that can be offered against protection, and for that matter, against all forms of intervention in the market forces. I am a firm believer that excessive protection (more than 40 to 50 per cent) is harmful in the long run and may cause inefficiencies and drawbacks in the economy. However, the issue is not that simple. The government is not short of arg-

uments to back the case for protection. Such arguments include: the infant industry concept, foreign exchange and balance of trade arguments, the issue of creating more jobs, utilisation of the idle capacity, and last but not least our industries' need for some breathing time to adjust and to become more economical. Protection is meant to give industry this time, and to prevent possible collapse of many productive industries. Protection in a small developing country like Jordan should not be confused with protectionism by major advanced countries like the U.S., the European Community and Japan.

Q. Arab aid commitments under the Baghdad summit will expire after 1989 (10 years after that summit conference) and according to a new law the American budget must be balanced by 1990 both of which mean less foreign aid. What would Jordan do when both Arab and American aid become no more available at almost the same time?

A. Arab financial aid to Jor-

dan is more than a legal commitment established by a decision taken during the Arab summit conference of 1979. In fact, only Saudi Arabia is fully honouring this commitment. Many other considerations should be taken into account. There is no reason to assume that Arab aid to Jordan will come to an abrupt end in 1989. On the other hand, the risk is obvious to the government which must use the next three to four years to adjust the economy to make the treasury less dependent on direct grants from abroad.

Q. Why does not the government devalue the dinar?

A. I am one of the very few who believe that the Jordanian dinar is overvalued, and that this alleged fact is contributing to the imbalances in the Jordanian economy. However, I should admit that this line of thinking does not represent the mainstream thinking of policy makers. The Jordanian dinar, they rightly point out, is a saving instrument. It must enjoy full confidence. If a devaluation takes place, some people may expect more de-

valuations, and accordingly may convert their savings from Jordanian dinars to other currencies. The confidence of Jordanian expatriates in the dinar is also essential. However the government is using alternative means to make the desired adjustments, like raising duty tax on imports and granting more exemptions and advantages to exports. This policy may achieve most of the aims a devaluation is meant to achieve. This is true in the commodity sector, but of course it is less applicable in the services sector and that is why tourism and labour movements are going in the wrong direction.

Q. The government announced a pro-private sector policy. If it is serious, why very little is being done yet?

A. The shift towards a larger role for the private sector is taking place gradually. It is not easy to apply more market economy policies before re-educating the public opinion, which is now conditioned to favour public sector's heavy involvement, and to expect a larger role of the government

in economic life.

Q. If peace takes place between Jordan and Israel, the Arabs will have no reason to support Jordan financially. How would Jordan act under such circumstances?

A. I don't think that Jordan will make peace with Israel outside Arab consensus. On the other hand, the Arabs are not supporting us now because we are at war with Israel. Obviously, we are not fighting an actual war. Peace or no peace, the Israeli challenge to Jordan will always be there. At the present time we have a wall separating the Jordanian economy from the Israeli economy. Should this wall suddenly disappear, the challenge will only change from security considerations to economics. Jordan will need, and perhaps will get, more Arab aid in order to stand up to the Israeli economic challenge.

Q. How would you describe Jordan economic problems?

A. In few words, I believe that Jordanian economic problems are critical but manageable.

Jordan Times

Editorial and advertising offices:
Jordan Press Syndicate
University Road, P.O. Box 5710, Amman, Jordan
Telephone: 65221, 65215 Telex: 21897 ALKAI JO
Telegrams: JOART 555, Amman, Jordan

The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays. Subscriptions and advertising rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising department.

It shouldn't surprise you

NOT many people consider the Arab and Islamic Worlds could understand the upsurge in Arab and Islamic support for Libya following the imposition of U.S. economic sanctions against it. Col. Qadhafi's policies and actions had hitherto drawn nothing but scorn and criticism from most of the countries that are showing support for him now. It is not that these countries are going in the opposite direction and expressing support for the Libyan leader, particularly in the wake of his blessing and condoning of the twin terrorist attacks at Vienna and Rome airports, many non-Arabs and non-Muslims ask.

The question is, of course, legitimate. What is not easy to answer though is why the people who ask it should expect any different reaction from the Arabs and Muslims, given their distrust of confident American and Israeli policies on the questions of terrorism and the Palestinian problem, and everything Middle Eastern, for that matter. Col. Qadhafi has not in any way contributed positively to furthering the causes of the Arabs and Muslims, and at times even harmed them, but at the same time it is the Israelis and their American backers who should be the least qualified to punish him and to make threats against his country. All right, Qadhafi is not an angel; but it is neither Israel nor the U.S. that can rightly claim the honour of fighting the devil. Let the Americans and the Israelis cleanse their hands of the infidelity done to the Palestinian people first, and then they can start about their right to be the guardians of morality against terrorism and the Qadhafis of this world.

To us, this appears to be the simple logic behind the sudden upsurge in Arab and Islamic support for Libya in its confrontation with the Americans and Israelis. Beyond that, it is the sanctity of Arab and Islamic countries, from Afghanistan through Palestine to Morocco, which cannot be allowed to be encroached upon by any power or party, that gives Libya the support it needs in this case. It is not a support for the Libyan leader and his regime per se, nor should it be construed as such. This solidarity is a "natural reaction" and "it always has been that way," as Robert Galloway, the State Department official in charge of counter-terrorism, himself acknowledged in a press conference the other day.

So, it may well be true that the world's tangled politics has made Qadhafi more of a hero and a hero than he already is to the millions in this part of the world. But it is equally true that the extremists are going to gain even more strength if Israel's obscenity and American misdeeds in it are not reined in and soon.

ARAB PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Rai: Evil threats

A spokesman for the U.S. State Department announced in Washington that the U.S. administration, in its continued boycott measures against Libya, had not forgotten Syria, and that sanctions would be imposed on that country as well because "it supported terrorism." This new threat coming from Washington is evil and should be confronted by all the Arabs together. It is a threat that reflects U.S. evil intentions towards the whole Arab nation which the U.S. is striving to dominate. This new development should move Arab leaderships to take concerted measures and not to leave Libya or Syria alone in the face of aggression. The Arabs have their own means of deterring the enemy from taking any measure against Arab interests, and it should be noted that those who speak about terrorism were the first to commit it. One can hardly forget U.S. hijacking of the Egyptian airliner and its support for Israel's terrorist raid on Tunis. The Arabs can withdraw their funds from American banks, boycott all American goods and reduce all facilities given to American interests in the Arab World. Since Washington does not forget Syria the Arabs cannot forget Washington's arrogance, threats and blackmail directed against them. It is time for the Arabs to hold a summit meeting to study means of dealing with U.S. threats to the Arab nation in general and Libya and Syria in particular, and it is time for thwarting evil designs directed against Arab interests.

Al Dustour: The unholy alliance

WHAT is happening last in the occupied Arab territories coupled with Israeli violations of human rights and attacks on holy shrines presents a concrete proof of organized and official terrorism against the Palestinian people and against Islamic holy places. All the repressive measures against the Arab residents are bound to beget violence and reprisals against the Israeli occupation, and all Israeli provocations are bound to increase tension and pave the way for more bloodshed. It is only natural for the repressed people to rise against their tormentors because they are becoming more and more desperate and feel injustice being committed against them. The United States, now involved in an unjust crusade against the Arabs has been supporting the Israelis in all their actions and encouraging them to pursue terrorist policies against the Palestinians in the occupied Arab lands. There is a clear U.S.-Israeli concerted policy vis-a-vis the Arabs, and this policy, based on terrorism would only be confronted with violence and force by those who have no other means in expressing their views and regaining their rights.

Sawt Al Shaab: Lebanon's plight

WHEN the leaders of warring factions in Lebanon signed the Damascus accord people in the Arab World felt that Lebanon will at last see the light at the end of the dark tunnel and will taste peace after 11 years of bloodshed. But it seems that the Maronites, who are now divided among themselves, have failed yet to give a total backing for the accord and are still counting on Europeans to bring them a solution for their problems. Past events showed that no drastic solution for the Lebanese problem can come from abroad and that the Lebanese themselves should find a solution for their own problems. The Damascus accord should be regarded as an Arab solution because it acquired support from most leaders and because it can serve as a final compromise appeasing all factions. The Maronites, who refuse to sign the accord, fear that it will strip them from their traditional rights. But their fear is unjustified since it has been a tradition for both Muslim and Christian deputies in parliament to give their support to their Christian or Muslim prime ministers or presidents alike with no difference between them once all are committed to serve their nation with loyalty. There will be no fear for any one as long as all the Lebanese regardless of their sects or religions are affiliated to their Arab nation.

Philippines' presidential candidates exchange 'Communist ties' allegations

By Rosario Liquicia
Reuters

MANILA — President Ferdinand Marcos warns voters of a possible Communist takeover unless he is reelected next month but the opposition says he is the best recruiter for rebels fighting his 20-year-old government.

The Communist Party itself seems divided on whether to support opposition candidate Corason Aquino in the February 7 presidential election, in which the growing leftist insurgency is a major campaign issue.

Jose Maria Sison, jailed former chairman of the outlawed Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), was quoted last Thursday as saying that allegations of any Aquino links with the Communists were "absolutely untrue".

The president has been campaigning on the theme that Aquino, widow of murdered political leader Benigno Aquino, is flirting with the Communists.

Marcos says her husband helped to found and finance the party's military arm, the New People's Army (NPA). He has also labelled her advisers Communists, said she would have them in her government if the opposition wins the election, and predicted a bloodbath.

"Cory" Aquino, campaigning in a northern province seen as a rebel power base, denied the accusations.

"I am against Communism but I respect people's beliefs so long as they renounce violence," she said last Wednesday.

Opposition leaders say another Marcos term would boost disenchantment with his government and further the cause of the NPA, which has grown from a band of a few hundred in 1969 to at least 12,500 fighters operating throughout most of the country.

Aquino's vice-presidential running-mate, Salvador Laurel, said last month "the longer Marcos stays in power the stronger the Communists become" while opposition member of parliament Homobono Adaza said "Marcos is

the number one recruiter of the NPA."

Sison said in an interview carried in the independent Business Day and opposition Malaya newspapers that he was not endorsing "the farcial election."

He also denied Benigno Aquino had anything to do with the organisation of the CCP and the NPA.

"Only in general can I say that as revolutionary organisations ... the CCP and the NPA cannot directly and openly participate in any electoral exercise staged by the U.S. and its puppet regime," he was quoted as saying.

"However, I am supportive of the efforts of both the boycotters and the critical participants to expose and oppose the electoral fraud and terror by the fascists," he said.

Two leftist organisations have called for a boycott of the election, calling it a sham.

The Nationalist Alliance for Justice in a full-page newspaper advertisement said that as long as

the United States held sway over the Philippines, the defeat of Marcos was no guarantee that the country's basic problems would be solved.

Bayan — the Philippine acronym for New People's Alliance, which claims the support of two million people — withheld backing for Aquino. It cited differences over her election platform, including the status of U.S. military bases.

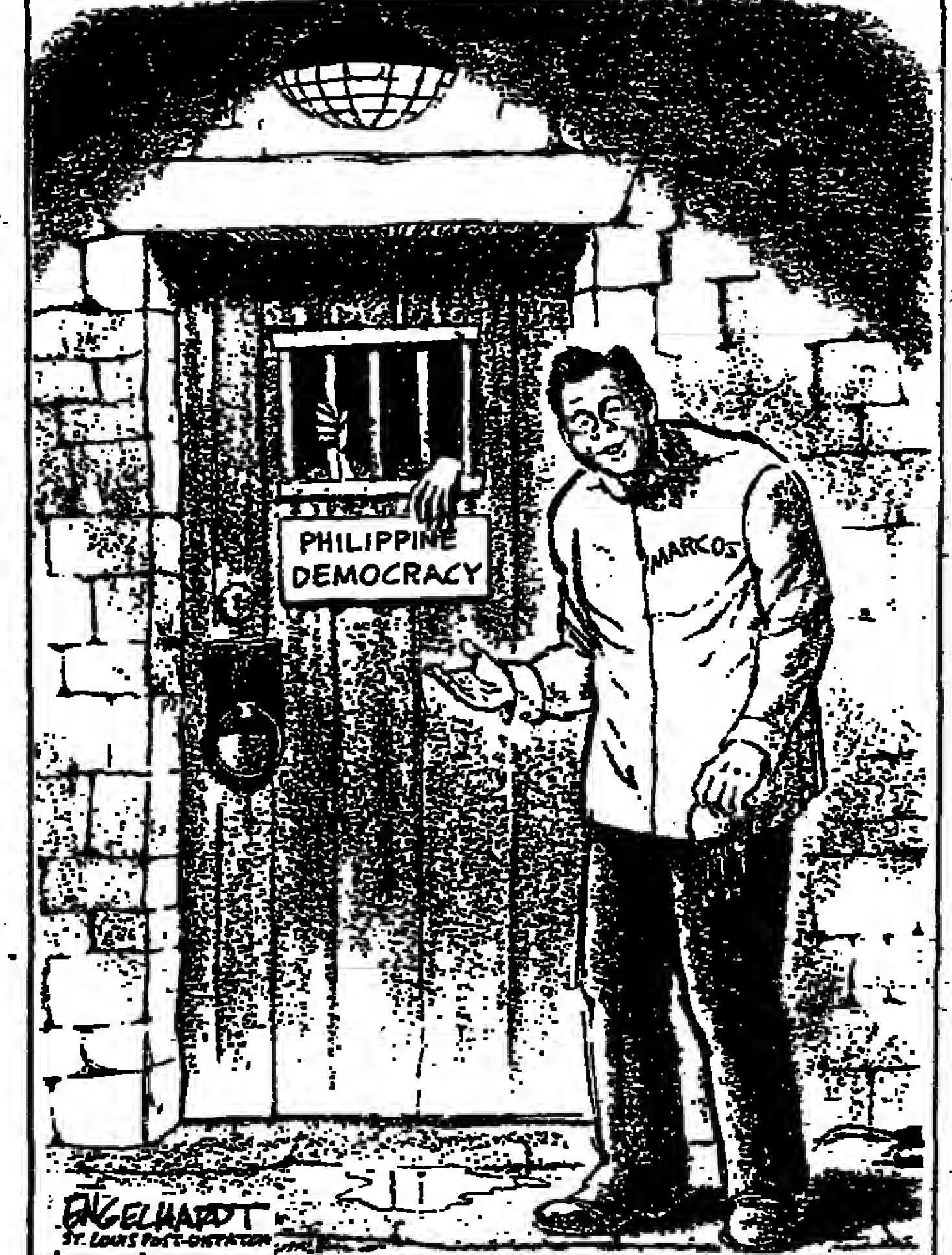
A senior cabinet minister suggested that whatever the Communist Party leadership might decide as policy, "I do not think they will really discourage people from taking part."

"Remember, politics and democracy are very real and serious things for Filipinos, and also they enjoy elections," Labour Minister Blas Ople told reporters.

"Whether they want to keep Marcos or get rid of him, they all want to vote and they certainly will if they can," he said.

Ople forecast a 10 per cent margin in favour of Marcos.

'I Have To Protect Her From Communism'



Islands row, technology will dominate Japan-Soviet talks

By Keith Stafford
Reuters

TOKYO — Eduard Shevardnadze comes to Japan next week for the first visit in 10 years by a Soviet foreign minister, trying to inject a little warmth into the long-frosty relationship between the north Asian neighbours.

But political sources say that apart from the ritual protocols, neither he nor Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe will be smiling much during their January 15 to 19 meetings.

A marriage of Japanese high technology and the Soviet Union's vast Siberian resources would be a logical way to accelerate the crawling Soviet economic growth rate, but the sources say Japan is not ready for such a match.

The political freeze between Moscow and Tokyo harks back to the dying days of World War Two when the Soviet army joined the war against Japan, occupying four of its small northern islands.

Japan repeatedly and unsuccessfully demanded their return.

The Soviet response in the last few years was to say there was no land dispute, to build military bases on some islands and to fly missile-armed MiG-23 fighters from one of them.

Improved trade in the 1970s raised the prospect of improved political ties. But these were dashed when Soviet tanks moved into Afghanistan in late 1979 and Japan quickly backed U.S. retaliatory restrictions on trade with Moscow.

Japan's businessmen clearly want a better trade atmosphere with the Soviet Union, but Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's ruling Liberal Democratic Party is not prepared to pay the price by diluting commitments to its Western allies.

This is especially so now, just ahead of the may summit of seven industrial nations in Tokyo, political sources said.

Japan is also very wary about what improved friendship with Moscow might do to blossoming trade and political links with

China, where Japan is currently enjoying an export boom.

Japan and the Soviet Union have never signed a post-war peace treaty, despite growing trade.

Nevertheless, Japanese Foreign Ministry sources said Japan was now prepared to restart long-stalled science and technology talks with Moscow, but only if the Soviets let Japanese resume visiting old graves on the disputed islands of Kunashiri, Etorofu, Shikotan and Habomai.

Japan suspended the technology meetings in 1982 in response to Poland's declaration of martial law — a decision widely thought in the West to have been prompted by the Kremlin.

Diplomats in Moscow this week dismissed Japanese press reports which suggested the Kremlin might be so eager to import Japan's robots and other industrial technology that it might soften its stance on the four disputed islands.

They said they saw no sign of any change in the Soviet attitude, noting that leader Mikhail Gorbachev pledged last March on taking power that they would remain in Soviet hands.

The islands control strategic waterways the Soviet Pacific fleet would have to use to move past Japan into the open seas in the event of war. Western defence experts said.

The meetings may, however, lead to some small improvements in relations to meet a call from the Soviet side for signs of friendship.

Last November Gorbachev told the Supreme Soviet, the country's parliament, that relations with Japan should be improved and in December the official TASS news agency called on Tokyo to show its stated desire for better relations with Moscow in deeds, not just words.

Political sources said the foreign ministers could reach a double-taxation agreement or perhaps sign a cultural exchange accord. A possible visit by Gorbachev to Japan, it depends on the outcome of the ministerial talks.

British cabinet's 'glamour boy' resigns

By Nicholas Phythian
Reuters

LONDON — Michael Heseltine, who resigned as British Defence Minister on Thursday, was the "glamour boy" of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government.

Heseltine, 52, has been tipped as a future prime minister, a post to which he openly aspires.

Tall and dashing, with a mane of blond hair, he became known for his swashbuckling style at party conferences.

A self-made millionaire, Heseltine was the richest member of a government which has made individual enterprise and money-

making the cornerstone of its political philosophy.

But he was never wholly in tune with his party leader. He was an interventionist in a cabinet of free-marketiers.

A crisis over financially-troubled Westland, Britain's only helicopter maker, brought their differences to a head.

Heseltine, defence minister since January 1983, fought a lone cabinet campaign for a European rescue package. Thatcher and other cabinet members argued that Westland, which favoured a U.S.-led rescue deal, should be left to decide for itself.

Thatcher moved Heseltine from the relatively obscure Env-

ironment Department to defence at the height of a campaign by anti-nuclear protesters to stop deployment of U.S. medium-range Cruise missiles on British soil.

He went out against the pacifists, frequently appearing dressed in a camouflage jacket, with the same combination of energy and showmanship that he displayed at environment.

As environment minister, he led a high-profile campaign for urban renewal in the decaying port city of Liverpool, northern England, following a series of inner-city riots.

Heseltine, who made his for-

tune in publishing and first entered parliament in 1966, was born in South Wales in 1933.

He came from a family of commercial risk-takers. One of his grandfathers made and lost a fortune in shipping. His father was a structural engineer.

He studied at Oxford University, where he was president of the debating union.

As a politician, his energy and a tendency to the occasional reckless outburst won him the nickname "Tarzan" in the press.

But supporters and opponents alike describe him as a shrewd politician able to spot a chance and make the most of it.

'Fidel and Religion' is best-seller in Cuba

By Lionel Martin
Reuters

HAVANA — A book in which Cuban leader Fidel Castro talks about revolution and religion with a Brazilian priest has become a runaway best-seller in this Communist island.

"Fidel and Religion" (Fidel y La Religion) offers insights into Castro's mind, summarising 23 hours of dialogue between him and Dominican priest Frei Betto.

One Cuban official said: "We want everybody in Cuba to read the book and to be aware that any citizen has the right to believe in and practise his or her religion."

A man waiting in line to buy a copy said: "I myself am not religious but I suspect that Fidel's book, from what I have heard of it, will mean that many Christians will come out of the closet and profess their faith more openly."

In the chats, Castro reveals for the first time facts about his youth which laid the basis for his revolutionary beliefs.

He explores relations between Cuba's revolution and religion and has a theological discussion with Betto, an advocate of Liberation Theology which blends social philosophy with Christian teachings and has made inroads in the Catholic church in Latin America.

Castro tells Betto: "We consider that one must respect the rights of citizens to their beliefs just as one must respect their health, life, liberty and all other rights — that the right of an individual to his philosophical thought and religious beliefs is an inalienable right."

A priest at one of Havana's largest Catholic churches said of the book: "Although only about 40,000 Cubans go to Catholic churches and around the same number to Protestant churches on average on Sunday, Castro's pronouncements will enhance religious tolerance on the part of all Cubans."

He noted that Christmas trees had been effectively banned for many years, but that this year Christmas trees and ornaments had appeared in all hotels and government-run enterprises.

"Now that Christmas trees have been legitimised again I suspect you will see them in many private homes next year," he said.

In his conversations with Betto last May — the book has already been published in Brazil — Castro said he planned to meet Cuban bishops and representatives of Protestant churches.

In September he fulfilled that pledge. Dr. Adolfo Hamm, head of Cuba's Ecumenical Council,

said at the time that relations between the Cuban state and church had taken a leap forward.

As a gesture of goodwill, Castro ordered the release of 75 Cuban political prisoners at the request of the U.S. bishops who visited Cuba.

"Castro acknowledges in the book that: "If (people) ask me if a certain form of subtle discrimination against Christians exists, I honestly have to say: 'Yes' — it is not intentional, deliberate or programmed. I speak as I think: I am against all forms of discrimination."

Churchmen noted that while the churches are free to operate in Cuba, they are not allowed to publicly propagate religion in mass outdoor meetings or in mass circulation newspapers. The discrimination referred to by Castro has to do with job promotion and access to some educational institutions, they said.

In "Fidel and Religion", Castro tells of his upbringing on his father's sugar cane and cattle farm in the mountains of eastern Cuba where his only friends were the barefoot children of poor local peasants. His father was a poor Spanish immigrant, he says, who became well-to-do and his mother was a poor Cuban peasant in her youth.

He says that if fate had made

him a second generation child of a wealthy family, he would have been raised in the city and would have had friends from another class with another outlook.

He recalls that until he was six years old he was called a "Jew," a name given to children who were not baptised and in Castro's words "related with certain religious prejudices."

Castro says that right from the beginning of his revolutionary activities, he had "conceived a strategy of carrying out a profound social revolution."

He says that in his conversation with a delegation of U.S. Catholic bishops a year ago, his starting point was the common ethics of Christianity and Socialism.

"The church criticises gluttony, and Marxism-Leninism also does with the same force: Egotism is something which we most criticise and it is also criticised by the church. Avarice is another thing which we criticise in common," he told Betto.

Castro says that "Catholicism runs several charitable institutions in Cuba such as old people's homes and that they receive money from the Cuban government."

"I have always mentioned the attitude of those nuns as a model for Communists," he adds.

Channel 6 preview

Strange encounters on JTV

By J.H. Boteler

BEFORE anything else, I must spring to the defence of JTV. The opening weeks of the new cycle has been more confused than usual, and, discounting my New Year's resolution not to be rude or nasty about JTV this year, it must be said that they have been very badly done by. Not so much in the case of "Chance In A Million," the last episode of which was scrapped because Tom and Alison began uttering blasphemous and indulging in dark satanic rites, but more so in the case of those series which were advertised and then not shown. Let us take them one by one: First, "The Brief." JTV had a look at it, liked what it saw, and agreed to take it. "Fine," says the producer, and "nameless individual" promising it. Then in that case it's going to cost you more than I originally promised. Hearing this, JTV, mindful of the fact that, like any state-run TV station with little or no advertising revenue, it was your hard-earned money that was at stake, told the individual what he could do with his 13 pictures, and quite rightly so: Next up, "The Equaliser." No price problems here. In this case the tapes arrive, and are ready for screening. The only problem is that the first episode, or Pilot, the one that explains the raison d'être of the whole series, has not been sent, so nothing can be shown until this one turns up. Finally, "A Married Man." In this case it is episode two which has been omitted from the parcel. JTV have tried to do their best, but they really cannot be held responsible for people of very little brain in London or Los Angeles or wherever. Enough of that, on with the show.

Comedies

Sunday should see the first episode of a new comedy series, *The Cabbage Patch*. Or rather a light-hearted look at the everyday lives of a normal family. (That's what the publicity says). Meet the Watson family: Janet, mother, and housewife, excellent as both, and who still finds time to dash around helping those who need her assistance; husband Tony, excellent at his job, but rather vague around the house and highly impractical; school age daughters, Elizabeth and Kate, charming, bright and vivacious; and another daughter, who thinks her daughter should have married Edward King, a very successful chipmunk. I suppose "normal" is as normal does. Episode one has misadventures about Tony's dishy secretary Amanda. Monday has *Bottle Boys*. Oh dear, oh dear: judging from last week, this has the makings of a real lemon. Most of the jokes can be seen coming from a mile away, and with all the grace and subtlety of a broken-down bulldozer. This week the new manager gets suspicious of Dave, the chirpy cockney. In *That's My Boy*, on Tuesday, Ada decides to go job-hunting, and in *Three's Company*, (Wednesday), Jack comes disaster by inviting a girlfriend back to the flat; Janet will not be pleased. The plot line of Thursday's *Emergency Room* is as yet unknown, but Friday sees the start (debut) of another new series, *Mr. Belvedere*. The hero is a very curly, upright and stiff-upper-lip Butler figure—a sort of modern day Jeeves—who is hired by Marsha Owens to look after her three children while she is out to work; should be fun.

Documentaries

Wednesday has *Connections*, an episode entitled "Yesterday, Tomorrow, And You," in which this series finally comes clean, since it's all about wars. Helge, ho, here we go. Which leaves us with the main course: *End Of Empire*. Now one thing has to be said straight away: what happened to the (English) subtitles? In the case of people speaking in foreign languages, (such as the Japanese pilot last week), the loss is not so great; since they would have to be covered up with Arabic subtitles anyway. (as in "Way Of The Warrior"). But couldn't they have told us who all the various speakers are? Since one of the reasons for making the series was to record the recollections and thoughts of the people actually involved in the events depicted before they are all six feet under then it would be helpful if we were informed of their names and functions. In 1985 you have to be either English, over thirty or a student of political history (or a combination of these) to recognise even Sir Alec Douglas Home, so as to the rest one is often no wiser as to whether the interviewee was a Vice-Rector or a Junior filing clerk. Considering that this series is going to have a fair bit to say about British arrogance, then the producers would appear to have scored the most amazing own goal in this area. Having said that, it promises to be quite a series. It has the people involved in it has humour, (Noel Coward singing of "Mad Dogs and Englishmen"



Where did I go wrong? Tender Is The Night, Monday at 9:10

whilst various chinless buffoons fell off camels); it has the most incredible wealth of archive film and material, (and didn't those Pathe Newsreaders perfectly capture the tone of a nation that believed that to be English was to automatically raise one above other human beings, as if by divine right); it has its moments of chilling horror, as in last week when you did not have to speak Japanese to know instantly that the pilot was speaking with the pride of a job well done and that HMS Prince of Wales and Repulse were doomed; and it also has some great lines, one of the best of which last week was: "I liked the English language—the literature—but I came to realise that I did not like the people who spoke it."



A scene from the Monday night movie, "Tender is the Night"

whipped to the point of death. Friday's *The Far Pavilions* sees Ashoke accompanying the two princes to another district for their weddings, and is beset with fierce storms and surprise. As for detectives, Sunday welcomes back the English version of "Remington Steele." Dempsey and Makepeace. More violence, more tough language, less romance and, ultimately, less charm. This week a fellow cop gets snuffed out and our heroes get on the killer's trail, backed-up and chivvied along by the caddy figure of their boss. Spikings. Friday has *Hunter*, which is to me still an unsampled delight, so I will say no more about it.

Soaps

A brand new category this, but indispensable, considering the

Sunday

The Cabbage Patch 8:30
End Of Empire 9:10
Dempsey And Makepeace 10:20

Monday

Bottle Boys 8:30
Tender Is The Night 9:10
Dallas 10:20

Tuesday

That's My Boy 8:30
A Fortunate Life 9:10
Feature Film: Unknown 10:20

Wednesday

Three's Company 8:30
Connections 9:10
Falcon Crest 10:20

Thursday

Emergency Room 8:30
Return To Eden 9:10
Feature Film: The Disappearance Of Azaria Chamberlain 10:20

Drama and detectives

"The question is never why not; it is always why." Thus spoke Baby Warren, Nicole's selfish and insensitive sister in *Tender Is The Night*, (Monday). Unfortunately, as Fitzgerald is at pains to point out, in the America of the twenties, with its hedonistic life-style, and anything goes attitude, the question all too often was "Why not?" For Dick Diver the answer would be along the lines of: "Because that way lies ruin." The first episode of this signed very well for the future. One of the main reasons for its success lies in its central characterisation. Peter Strauss evokes perfectly the confused helplessness of Fick, the man who knows instinctively that his chosen course of action is wrong, but embarks on it anyway, and the beautiful Mary Steenburgen is utterly convincing in her portrayal of Nicole, the elusive and scintillating fawn, fatally under-erotic with a vein of madness. Baby Warren may ask: "How can anyone tell what's aight from what's crazy?" but in the case of Nicole the viewer instinctively knows that this girl is simply not all there. This week sees the entrance of Hollywood actress Rosemary Hoyt, one of the catalysts of the eventual and inevitable tragedy. Tuesday has episode two of *A Fortunate Life*, the true story of the life of Bert Facey, abandoned by his parents as a child and brought up by his grandmother in the depression-hit Australia of the 1890's. I did not see all of the first instalment, but I tuned in just in time to see some poor individual chained to a post and thus thought for a moment that I was watching "The Return Of The Black Dragon." This week sees our curly-haired hero employed as a slave-labour by a family of drunken horse-thieves, and horse-

wealth of, er, talent we have in this department. JR, don't you just love him? No, perhaps not, but he does come out with some great lines. Consider his suave reply to Holly, when she spat at him through clenched teeth: "You are the most despicable person I have ever known." That may be so, my dear, but I am also in a hurry." Leaving aside minor matters, such as whether the boyfriend of The Poison Dward, (Lucy), is true or false, the main issue at the moment in *Dallas*, Monday, is "The Case Of The Illegal Oil Shipment And The Twin Briefcases." Now, whatever the final outcome of this, one can be sure of two things. The first is that whatever happens, Miss Ellie will continue to stare placidly into the far distance and serenely tell her children to eat up their porridge. The second is that whoever gets into Big Trouble, it will not be JR. As always, he is going to come out smelling of roses. This in part is due to the stupidity of those around him. Consider: anyone who is witless enough to give JR a whole sheaf of signed and blank legal forms, as Holly apparently did, is as mere putty in the hands of the great schemer. As for brother Bobby, between his ears there is now but solid concrete. Even Pam, herself hardly in the Mensa class, had the gumption to walk out on him.

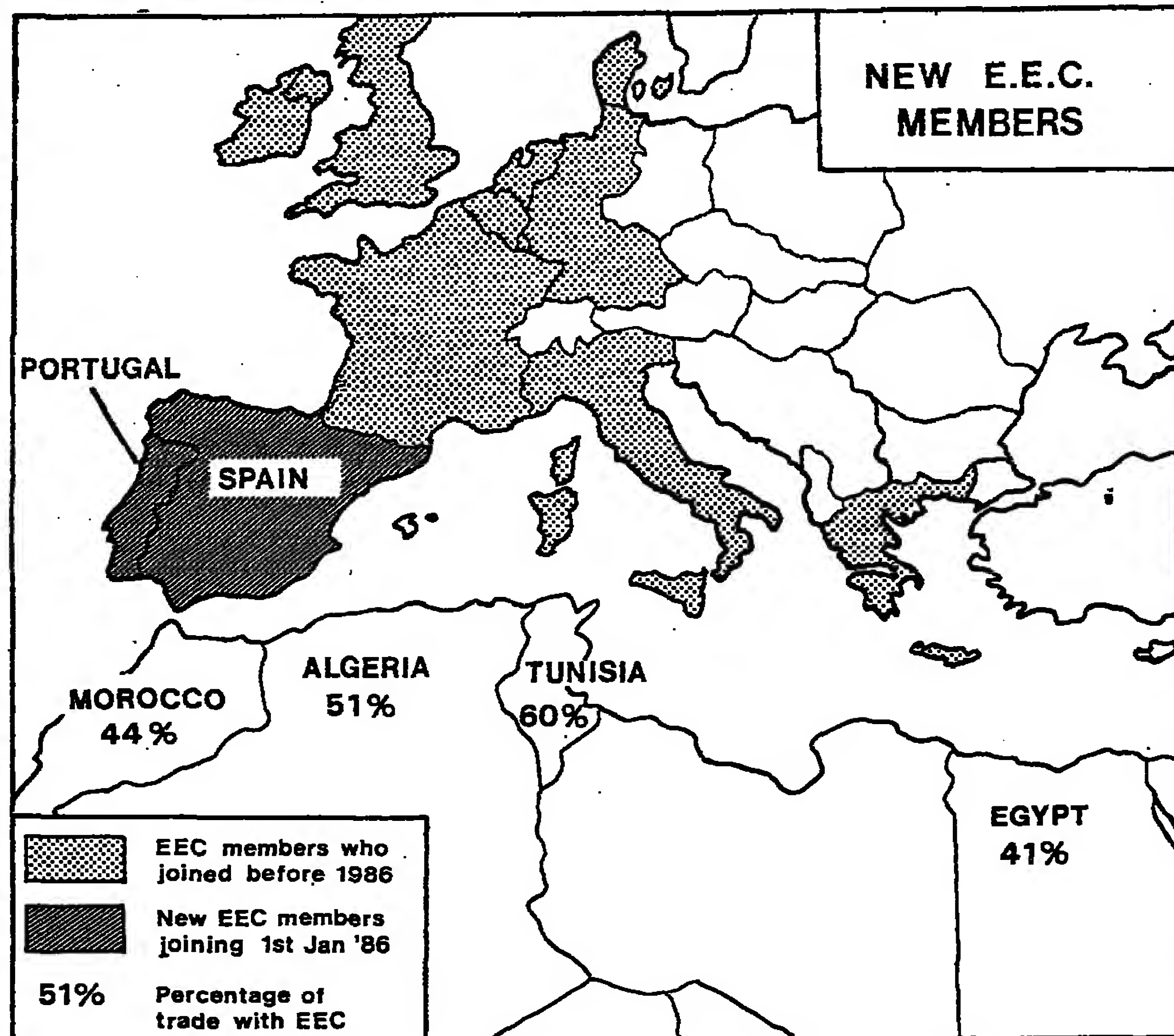
Feature films

Unless "The Equaliser" makes a late appearance there will be a film on Tuesday, but it has yet to be chosen. The one we do know about, however, has more than a touch of the supernatural about it. Thursday's *The Disappearance Of Azaria Chamberlain*. Lindy and Michael Chamberlain. Seventh Day Adventists, were holidaying there in 1980 with their three children when the baby, Azaria, disappeared. Lindy claimed that it had been carried off by a Dingo, and at first this was believed. But a year later she was tried and convicted of the murder of her daughter. No body was ever discovered. Fierce controversy rages, still, as to whether the blood on the clothes was the babies, and even as to whether Dingos are likely to carry off and eat humans. Not a pleasant subject, nor one on which to happily end this week; but I've gone on quite long enough so, taking time only to wish my hard-pressed editor a very happy birthday earlier this week. I bid you all a fond adieu.

By John Morrison

Reuter

PARIS — The purchase of a leading provincial newspaper by press baron Robert Hersant in defiance of a new anti-trust law has set the man known as France's "Citizen Kane" on a collision course with the Socialist government. Last week Jean-Charles Lignel, proprietor of *Le Progres* de Lyon, France's fifth largest provincial daily, announced he was reluctantly selling the newspaper with its accumulated losses of around 120 million francs to Hersant, his bitter rival. The sale marked total victory for the 65-year-old publishing magnate in a 2-1/2 year circulation war between his own *Dauphine Libere* group, based in nearby Grenoble, and Lignel's *Progres*, the leading newspaper in France's second city. Because of Lignel's repeated pledges never to yield in the battle with Hersant, the deal came as a bombshell. Like the U.S. newspaper magnate played on film by Orson Welles, "Citizen Hersant"



The EEC elephant versus the Mediterranean mouse

Discussion on the entry of Spain and Portugal to the European Economic Community has focused almost exclusively on Europe. But the poor countries of the Mediterranean basin, whose agricultural economies are locked in to that of the Community, stand to lose because of cuts in their exports to Europe. Jean-Marc Beche and Laurence Tubiana are researchers on agricultural and development issues. This feature is an edited version of an article which appeared in "La Lettre de Solagral" (Solidarites agro-alimentaires), a non-profit Paris-based organisation which provides information on agriculture and development.

PARIS — Oranges, vegetables and olive oil seem more likely to feature in the lunches of diplomats than in their discussions. Yet the entry of Spain and Portugal into the European Economic Community (EEC) on 1 January 1986 could have momentous effects on the economies of non-EEC Mediterranean exporters of these products.

Morocco and Tunisia in particular may be adversely affected. Along with Cyprus, Egypt, Israel, Malta, Turkey and Syria, they sell to European consumers much the same range of agricultural products as Spain and Portugal.

Practically all the discussions on the subject of the EEC enlargement have focused on the European aspects of the merger, ignoring the southern-shore Mediterranean countries. On joining the EEC, Spain and Portugal will gain preferential access to the European market under the Common Agricultural Policy

(CAP). As a result their share of that market is likely to increase — at the expense of other Mediterranean states.

Of these states, the non-oil producing North African countries are likely to be hardest hit. Egypt sells 41 per cent of its exports to the Community, Morocco 44 per cent and Tunisia 60 per cent. Most of these exports are concentrated narrowly on fruits and winter vegetables, crops which absorb a high proportion of the funds available for investment in agricultural development.

While Europeans munch on salads grown in Tunisia, pour cream on their Egyptian strawberries, and wash down the meal with wine made from North African grapes, North Africans are consuming increasing quantities of imported cereals, meat and sugar. Agricultural policies geared to export crops for the European market have meant the neglect of staple food production.

Some 15 million tonnes of cereals are imported each year by countries on the Mediterranean's south shore. Nearly half of this originates in the U.S. with a further 20 per cent from the EEC. The imported grain is often sold at artificially low prices to urban consumers, leaving the 80 per cent or so of North African people who live on the land without an incentive to produce more cereals locally.

It is these poor farmers, above all those in Morocco and Tunisia, who will find themselves in competition with CAP-supported Spanish and Portuguese farmers after 1 January 1986. Spain alone will augment the cultivated land surface within the EEC by 27 per cent, the irrigated lands by 80 per cent, and the population active in agriculture by 28 per cent.

It is difficult to predict the extent of the long-term effects on Moroccan and Tunisian agriculture of the EEC expansion. In strategic terms, however, the countries of the Mediterranean's southern shore constitute an increasingly important market for the community, especially for such goods — wheat, barley and milk — which are massively overproduced as a result of the CAP.

Already over one-third of the EEC's cereals and one-fifth of its milk products are sold to North

African countries. Their rapidly expanding populations, declining staple food production, and a growing consumer taste for European-style foods in preference to the traditional diet make it likely that EEC exports will keep rising.

Twelve Mediterranean basin countries have trade agreements with the EEC, but despite this they remain worried by the implications of Community expansion. They would like a guarantee that their current levels of exports to Europe will be maintained during the transitional period following the entry of Spain and Portugal. In July 1985 the European Commission rejected this position and offered a series of measures which fall short of trade volume guarantees.

If the transition period follows the pattern set over the last decade or so, Mediterranean exports to the EEC will stagnate, while imports from the community will spiral. Between 1973-79, these imports grew by 169 per cent in real terms. It is a case of the EEC elephant versus the Mediterranean mouse — an unfair contest whose outcome will heavily influence the lives and livelihoods of poor farmers in the non-EEC Mediterranean — Earthscan — Solagral feature.

Courreges loses 'haute couture' label

By Irina Bossy-Ghica

Reuter

PARIS — Andre Courreges, the French fashion designer who gave the world the miniskirt, has lost the prestigious label of "grand couturier." Industry Ministry officials said last week.

They said Courreges, whose company was taken over by Japanese interests three years ago following severe financial problems, was deprived of the title of grand couturier on last Wednesday by a committee of experts.

The committee, made up of fashion specialists and representatives of the profession's union, meets every year to review each case and give — or withdraw — the label to no more than two dozen creators. Their recommendations are then confirmed by the Industry Ministry.

Those who possess the label have to comply with very strict criteria: Employ at least 23 "small hands" — seamstresses — in their workshops, present two collections a year of at least 175 models, make custom-tailored

clothes and have 45 private fashion shows.

The sources said Courreges could not comply with any of these rules, and added he was unable to present a collection at last July's haute couture fashion shows because of financial differences with his Japanese owners.

They said managers from the Japanese clothing giant Itochu, which took a 75 per cent controlling interest in his haute couture and women's ready-to-wear firm in 1983, had not injected enough money in the haute cou-

ture department.

This, they said, failed to give Courreges enough funds and time to create the necessary models. Courreges is now in the United States and unavailable for comment but the ministry sources said the withdrawal of the haute couture label represented a great loss in terms of prestige, essential for haute couture and ready-to-wear.

They said fashion houses like Courreges relied on their reputation and the prestige of haute couture to boost their ready-to-wear sales.

France's 'Citizen Kane' strikes again

By John Morrison

Reuter

had struck again without warning. Prime Minister Laurent Fabius described the deal as a grave threat to freedom of the press and therefore to freedom in general. "There is only one attitude for the government — nobody is above the law," he said.

Even before Hersant's purchase of *Le Progres* with its 300,000 circulation and of its associated local publications, his stake in France's provincial press was nearly 20 per cent.

Thanks to his flagship *Le Figaro* and the evening daily *France Soir*, he already controls an estimated 38 per cent of the national newspaper market. Even his critics admit his management skills have saved failing publications from collapse.

He also runs a flourishing stable of magazines and weeklies, several local radio stations and is poised to acquire one of France's three state-owned television networks if a future government decides to privatise one of them.

Now Hersant faces an open test of strength with the government, which is furious at his det-

ermination to defy its new law aimed at curbing press monopolies.

Hersant thumbed his nose at the government by omitting to inform a commission set up under its 1984 press law that he was buying *Le Progres*.

The law, originally designed by the then prime minister, Pierre Mauroy, to break up the Hersant empire, limits provincial newspaper groups to 15 per cent of the national market and Paris-based national groups to 10 per cent.

It was finally passed after a furious parliamentary battle in September 1984. But it proved a hollow victory for the government when the Constitutional Council ruled it could not apply to existing press empires, but only to future acquisitions.

The law gives the courts power to impose heavy fines and bar offenders from managing any publication for up to 10 years.

Senator Henri Cavallier, chairman of the Press Commission, said of Hersant's new acquisition: "This is a provocation... there is no more freedom of the press. It is

in danger."

He said that if Hersant was not stopped, the chronic economic weakness of much of the French press, accentuated by the loss of advertising to radio and television, would allow him to expand his empire even further.

Jean-Francois Kahn, editor of the news weekly *l'Evenement* du Jeudi, compared Hersant's irrefutable advance to Adolf Hitler's 1938 absorption of Austria into Nazi Germany. "Journalists and readers are being bought and sold like slaves," he said.

Despite government threats of prosecution, most commentators doubt Hersant has anything to fear from the law.

Secondly, his powerful ties with France's rightwing opposition parties will ensure that the law will be halted and the press law repealed if, as expected, the right returns to power in the March 16 national assembly elections.

Despite his bitter quarrel with the government, Hersant's private media empire and his wealth have earned him the unofficial title of France's most powerful man.

According to the news magazine *l'Expansion*, he is France's fifth richest citizen with a private fortune of more than two billion francs (\$250 million).

Hersant himself rejects the comparison with Citizen Kane: "I don't have any silver mines or oil wells," he once said.

But he makes no secret of his rightwing views and his political ambitions.

Hersant published his first newspaper, *Jeunes Forces*, during the Nazi occupation of France.

Since then he has pursued an intermittent political career, and looks set to return to the assembly in March with a safe seat on the opposition list in the Oise department.

The new assembly is likely to include around 15 deputies who are linked to Hersant in some way — either journalists adopted as candidates or politicians who write for his newspapers.

Manchester wins at Oxford, retains lead

LONDON (R) — Manchester United graduated with flying colours from Oxford Saturday to retain their five-point lead at the top of the English soccer first division.

Goals from Northern Ireland striker Norman Whiteside, sought-after Welsh international Mark Hughes and Colin Gibson, assured United a comfortable 3-1 victory on their first league visit to the famous university city.

But second-placed Everton remained hot on their trail after a thrilling 4-3 win over Queen's Park Rangers and London's leading challengers Chelsea, level on points with Everton, kept up their challenge with a 1-0 triumph over eighth-placed Luton.

Fellow-Londoners West Ham United maintained their challenge for the title and moved up to fourth place seven points behind United with a 1-0 win at Leicester. Scottish striker Frank McAvennie scored his 20th goal of the season.

With Arsenal's visit to Sheffield Wednesday postponed due to frost and Liverpool playing at Watford Sunday, Nottingham

Forest made up ground on the leaders with an impressive 3-0 victory at Tottenham, whose inconsistency has led to a crisis of confidence at the proud north London club.

Manchester United took the lead at Oxford through Whiteside as early as the 11th minute, but Oxford equalised eight minutes into the second half when David Leworthy, recently signed from Tottenham, hit his fourth goal in five games.

In spite of spirited attacks, Oxford were unable to score again and the league leaders went up a gear to connect twice more through Hughes — in whom Spanish champions Barcelona have been showing serious interest — and Gibson in the second half.

Everton's clash with Queen's Park Rangers was full of incident and action. It started with Rangers taking a 2-0 lead with goals from Garry Bannister and John Byrne

before the defending league champions had settled.

But Everton came back magnificently and pulled one goal back before the interval from a Graeme Sharp penalty and then added three more afterwards to go 4-2 ahead by the 67th minute.

Gary Lineker, with his 17th league goal of the season, substitute Paul Wilkinson and a second by Sharp carried the Liverpool team into a dominant position — but Rangers were not dead and Bannister scored again, his 19th of the season, four minutes from time.

Chelsea reeled off their 17th game without defeat when they overcame resilient and much-improved Luton 1-0. David Speedie scoring the solitary goal after 53 minutes off a long clearance by goalkeeper Eddie Niedzwiecki nodded on by England striker Kerry Dixon.

Tottenham, who overcame Oxford with an extra-time victory in a Football Association (F.A.) Cup replay on Wednesday, slumped to their first home defeat by Nottingham Forest in eight years. Forest's win was a personal tri-

umph for striker Peter Davenport, who scored twice in the second half after receiving plenty of criticism from manager Brian Clough during the first.

In between Davenport's goals — a left-foot shot from the edge of the penalty area and a classic far post header — midfielder Colin Walsh added Forest's third goal with a swerving volley from a Neil Webb centre.

Aston Villa also scored three goals away from home but ended up sharing the spoils in a 3-3 draw at Coventry. Cyrille Regis and Brian Kilcline with two, one a penalty, scored for Coventry.

Simon Stainrod, Andy Gray and Paul Elliott replied for Villa. In the remaining first division matches, David Phillips scored Manchester City's winner against Southampton, and Imre Varadi provided West Bromwich with an equaliser in a 1-1 draw against Newcastle.

In Scotland, leaders Hearts drew 1-1 with third-placed Dundee United, but retained their four-point advantage over Aberdeen, who drew 1-1 in Glasgow

against Celtic in the other top match in the premier division.

Following a goalless first half, Gary McKay put Hearts ahead in the 62nd minute, but former Chelsea midfielder Eamon Bannon equalised for Dundee just seven minutes later.

At Parkhead, Celtic and Aberdeen — two teams who are currently being eclipsed by the revival of Hearts in Edinburgh — fought out an evenly-matched draw. Peter Grant scoring for Celtic and Willie Miller for Aberdeen.

Celtic's Glasgow rivals Rangers enjoyed a more satisfying afternoon by beating struggling Clydebank 4-2 with goals from Craig Paterson, David McPherson, Robert Williamson and Ally McCoist. Paterson also scored in his own net for Clydebank, while other scorers were Lloyd.

Dundee also enjoyed a decisive win.

They beat Hibernian 3-1. Raymond Stephen scoring twice, while St. Mirren beat bottom of the table Motherwell 1-0. Frank McGarvey scoring the solitary, winning goal.

U.S. sailors mount challenge to recapture America's Cup

NEW YORK (R) — The shock of losing the America's Cup has roused U.S. sailors from complacency, according to a top American competitor who Friday said he was confident the United States would win the cup in 1987.

Gary Jobson, tactician for the Chicago Heart of America challenge for the 1987 America's Cup, told Reuters that Australia would be hard-pressed to successfully defend their 1983 title won in Newport, Rhode Island.

"Americans had gotten blasé about the competition," Jobson said. "Losing, in fact, has created a lot of interest. There is plenty of excitement about a chance to recapture it. I think the cup's coming back to the U.S."

The 34-year-old Jobson, a veteran of three America's Cup competitions, has joined forces with skipper Buddy Melges to mount the first cup entry ever from the Great Lakes region, situated above the country's grain-growing heartland.

Although syndicates usually spring from either the east or west

coast of the country, Jobson maintains his boat and crew will be well prepared for the competition in Perth.

"Chicago sounds like an unlikely place to spawn an America's Cup entry but there's great sailing interest there," said Jobson in an interview at the New York boat show.

The Chicago entry is one of 14, including five other U.S. syndicates, that will fight for the right to challenge the Australian defender.

Leading U.S. contenders include the San Diego syndicate behind skipper Dennis Conner and the New York entry with helmsman John Koltus.

Jobson, who defended the cup in 1977 on Courageous with skipper Ted Turner, and sailed on Courageous in 1980 and on Defender in 1983, said \$1 million had been spent to design the Chicago Boat, expected to be launched in April.

"It will have a wing-style keel, like the Australians used in 1983. We used the shape of Australia II

as a starting point," he said. In talking up American chances, Jobson said that even with superior boat design in 1983, the Australians had a difficult time winning. Australia II beat Liberty four races to three to grab the cup which had been held here for 132 years.

"Australia has never been the defender before and that's a hard role to fill," he added. "They only have four boats going against each other. The survivor of the challenger competition is going to be very tough having gotten past 13 other boats."

Jobson said his own entry, although rated an underdog, should be very competitive.

"In Buddy Melges I think we have a great sailor. He has been offered a chance many times to skipper an America's Cup entry and declined. But because of the loss of the cup, he is eager to help bring it back," Jobson said.

He added that Melges, the 1972 Olympic gold medalist and three-time U.S. yachtman of the year, has "been a winner for a long time."

Annacone, Van Rensburg crush Fleming, Lloyd

LONDON (R) — Paul Annacone of the United States and South African Christo Van Rensburg cruised comfortably into the final of the World Championship Tennis (WCT) doubles tournament at the Royal Albert Hall Saturday.

The Australian Open champions clinched their place in Sunday's final by crushing the eighth seeds, American Peter Fleming and John Lloyd of Britain, 6-1, 6-2, 6-2 in 95 minutes.

Fleming and Lloyd, who beat the reigning champions and top seeds, Americans Ken Flach and Robert Seguso, Friday night on their way to the semifinals, were frequently left standing by Annacone's deft touches.

They were unable to force their way back into the match after Lloyd lost his service in the fourth game of the first set and were unsettled by a long dispute in the second set when Fleming was warned for "unsportsmanlike behaviour."

Annacone and Van Rensburg will meet either U.S. Open champions Flach and Seguso or the Wimbledon champions, Hungarian Balazs Taroczy and Heinz Gunthardt of Gunthardt, whose semifinal takes place here early Sunday.

Jacobsen takes European boxing lightweight title

RANDERS, Denmark (R) — Gert Bo Jacobsen of Denmark took the European lightweight boxing title from Rene Weller of West Germany Friday when the fight was stopped in the eighth round because of a gash over Weller's right eye.

The cut came in the fifth round of the planned 12-round contest when the two boxers' heads collided, but the decision to stop the fight caused fury among the supporters of Weller, 32, who had held the title for two years.

"We are going to contact the European Boxing Union and ask them to arrange a new title match," one of his handlers said. "Video clips will certainly convince the union that Rene deserves a new chance. This was a ridiculous solution," he added.

But the new champion, Jacobsen, 24, said: "I felt I had control over things and I was ready to use more power if necessary."

The Danish doctor who stopped the fight said: "There was no question of error. I could not allow Weller to continue with that cut."

Jacobsen's victory was his 16th in as many professional fights, and the 11th to be stopped before the end. Weller had made four successful defences of the title, but never outside West Germany.

Shriver wins 'most memorable match'

WASHINGTON (R) — Second seed Pam Shriver had to fight all the way in a tough encounter with fellow American Bonnie Gadusek to reach the semi-finals of the \$150,000 Washington Women's Tennis tournament Friday night.

Playing before a crowd which included Vice President George Bush, Shriver was taken to 11 points in a first set tiebreaker before going on to win the match 7-6 (11-9), 7-6 (7-3).

"It was probably the most memorable match I've ever played," said Shriver after her victory.

"I was playing not only in front of my family but of the vice president and his family too. I was so glad I managed to pull it out."

She was joined in the semifinals by fourth seeded Bulgarian Manuela Maleeva who defeated sixth seed Helena Sukova of Czechoslovakia 6-3, 6-4.

In second-round play, unseeded Bettina Bunge of West Germany defeated eighth-seeded American Kathy Rinaldi 3-6, 6-4, 6-3.

At 138 minutes, the Bunge-

Rinaldi encounter was the longest match of the week and the result was in doubt to the end. The second set lasted 65 minutes and included 19 deuces and seven service breaks.

Bunge got off to a shaky start, with three double faults in the first two games.

"I didn't start that well," she said. "Then I told myself I was going to keep fighting until the end, no matter what happened."

Lendl beats McEnroe in straight sets

In the semifinals of the \$500,000 round-robin challenge tennis tournament in Atlanta, Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia overcame a sluggish start Friday to defeat American John McEnroe 7-6 (7-4), 6-3.

The one-hour, 47-minute match began with McEnroe breaking Lendl for a 3-1 lead in the first set. Lendl broke back in the next game and both players held serve to the tiebreaker, which Lendl won 7-4 with an ace.

Lendl then broke for 3-1 in the second set and dominated the remainder of the match, scoring seven aces.

Both Lendl and McEnroe had trouble with their first serves, averaging between 50 and 55 per cent throughout the match, but Lendl's service returns and overall groundstrokes were far superior.

"I get careless," McEnroe said later. "My concentration level isn't what it used to be. He's worked on his game and took a step forward and he's in better shape. I can't rely on my talent entirely."

"I never expected to play this well at the beginning of the year," Lendl said. "As long as I serve and return well I'm in good shape. Beating McEnroe always means a little more than beating the number 200 ranked player."

In the day's first semifinal, American Jimmy Connors defeated Sweden's Stefan Edberg in just over one hour 6-3, 6-3.

Edberg was never really in the match and scored twice as many unforced errors as Connors, who scored most of his points on superbly executed service returns.

Celtic coach sees Hawks rising

NEW YORK (AP) — While Boston is beating Atlanta with alarming regularity, Celtic coach K.C. Jones isn't kidding himself about the likelihood of that continuing.

The Celtics have defeated the Hawks four times this season and in 23 of their last 26 National Basketball Association (NBA) meetings, but Jones sees that changing soon.

Jones, whose team beat Atlanta 115-108 Friday night, maintained

a 4½ game lead over Philadelphia in the Atlantic Division, sees the Hawks as a team on the move with high-flying Dominique Wilkins at the throttle.

"Did you see the way Wilkins goes to the basket," Jones asked after the Atlanta forward scored a game-high 34 points. "It was like he was invisible... it was like something out of Star Trek. Zoom, he was at the basket."

Larry Bird scored 29 points, and Dennis Johnson and Kevin

McHale had 24 each as Boston snapped Atlanta's five-game winning streak.

76ers 113, Kings 102

Philadelphia, hoping to keep Boston in range, got 26 points and 17 rebounds from centre Moses Malone in winning for the 11th time in 12 games. Charles Barkley added 21 points for the 76ers

Lakers 124, Pacers 102

Kareem Abdul Jabbar became the first NBA player to score 34,000 points. With 6:50 left in the first half the 38-year-old Los Angeles centre, the all-time NBA scoring leader, finished with 31 points.

New Zealand's score of 259 for nine was built around a superb second wicket stand of 130 in 27 overs between Martin Crowe and Bruce Edgar.

Crowe, who made 71 in the rain-affected match against Australia in Melbourne on Thursday, scored 76 from 83 balls with eight fours.

Edgar played his usual sheet anchor role, scoring 75 from 118 balls. He hit only three fours.

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Judge gives Texaco major tactical gain

WHITE PLAINS, New York (R) — Oil giant Texaco has gained a major tactical victory in its landmark court fight with Pennzoil when a U.S. judge ruled Texaco did not have to post a crippling \$11.1 billion bond.

But Pennzoil, winner last year of the biggest damages award in U.S. history after a Texas jury found Texaco had improperly interfered with a partial buyout of Getty Oil by Pennzoil, said it would immediately appeal against the judge's decision.

Federal Judge Charles Bryant extended a Dec. 20 order barring Pennzoil from placing liens on Texaco assets so long as Texaco posts within 20 days a \$1 million bond.

Judge Bryant's ruling blocked a Pennzoil court decision requiring Texaco, the nation's fifth largest oil company, to post a \$11.1 billion bond before it could appeal against the jury's verdict.

Judge Bryant's ruling was crucial to Texaco since it allows the company to pursue the case, which could entail years of appeals, with a minimum of financial disruption.

Analysts had said if Judge Bryant had ruled against Texaco it would have been obliged to seek protection under U.S. bankruptcy laws to protect its assets, or settle the dispute on Pennzoil's terms.

A Texas jury on Nov. 14 awarded Pennzoil, the nation's 36th largest oil company, \$10.53 billion, plus interest, in damages after finding Texaco had inter-

Dollar recovers as markets discount Arab action

NEW YORK (R) — The dollar bounced back on foreign exchange markets Friday, recovering most of the ground it lost Thursday because of rumours Arab states might pull money out of the United States to show support for Libya.

But gold continued to benefit from Middle East uncertainty, closing in New York at a four-month high.

Most of the dollar's gains took place in overseas centres earlier as operators discounted the rumours of disinvestment as most unlikely and bought back dollars they sold Thursday.

"Early today, most of our Arab accounts were actually buying dollars," said a trader at one European bank here.

The dollar ended the week at 2.4680 marks, exactly three pence above Thursday's New York close.

Dealers said that after an initial burst of panic selling Thursday analysts managed to convince banking clients that Arab retaliation against the U.S. for its decision to freeze Libyan assets was unlikely to be so severe as disinvestment.

Dealers also found cause to buy back dollars on hopeful U.S. inflation data and expectations that American interest rates cannot fall too much further, traders said.

Sterling declined to \$1.4485 from \$1.4590 Thursday despite a rise in British interest rates Thursday. In addition to the stronger dollar, traders said that cuts in the price of Venezuelan crude oil weighed on the pound.

The dollar rose steeply to end at 2.0975 Swiss francs from 2.0695 Thursday, and more modestly against the Japanese yen to close at 202.55 yen after Thursday night's 201.55.

Gold futures closed at their highest since late August, bolstered by buying from a British-based bullion house. On large turnover of 72,000 lots, spot gold was \$3.40 higher on the day at \$341.70 an ounce.

For delivery in February the metal was up \$3.40 at \$344.30, after earlier hitting a low of \$338.80 on news that Venezuela is cutting its oil price.

Precious metals traders say it is difficult to get any definite idea on whether Arab countries have increased their diversification into gold recently.

"Arab investors do their buying through dealers in London and they don't advertise their business," one trader said.

But floor brokers on the New York Commodity Exchange said they had detected heavier activity in recent weeks from London, with buying from overseas seeming more intense Thursday during the disinvestment rumours.

"With the Middle East situation heating up, the buying in gold could have been for Arab investors," an analyst at E.F. Hutton said.

But another analyst felt that the buying may not have been politically driven. The Middle Eastern traders could have been buying gold for a "short term play, afraid to miss out on a strong move," he said.

Heseltine wins fresh backing

LONDON (R) — Former British defence secretary, Mr. Michael Heseltine, whose abrupt resignation from the cabinet is widely viewed as having damaged the government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, has won fresh support over the issue at the centre of the row — the future of the British helicopter firm Westland.

A major Westland shareholder, United Scientific Holdings, a British defence equipment group, threw its weight behind Mr. Heseltine's campaign to defeat a bid by the American firm Sikorsky to take a commanding stake in the financially-troubled company.

Millionaire Alan Bristow, another supporter of Mr. Heseltine's view that the stake should instead go to a West European consortium, also increased his holding in Westland Friday.

The moves made it increasingly possible the bid by the giant U.S. company Sikorsky and its Italian partner Fiat would be defeated.

Mr. Heseltine stormed out of a cabinet meeting on Thursday after a bitter row with Mrs. Thatcher over his campaign to keep Westland out of the hands of the U.S. company and maintain its West European identity.

Mr. Heseltine Friday intensified his campaign for the European rescue operation by appealing to the company's shareholders to reject the U.S.-led bid.

He has accused Mrs. Thatcher of indirectly promoting the Sikorsky-Fiat package and has also said Mrs. Thatcher suppressed cabinet discussions on the Westland affair.

Senior ministers in the Conservative government leapt to Mrs. Thatcher's defence.

Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe accused Mr. Heseltine of depicting "a highly exaggerated and misleading picture" of the prime minister's style of leadership.

Mrs. Thatcher herself acted to defuse the row by saying there should be no recrimination after Mr. Heseltine's departure.

As the storm over the company continued, Mr. Bristow, a former helicopter operator, became the single biggest Westland shareholder, spending £4.8 million (\$6.8 million) to raise his holdings in the company to 11 per cent.

United Scientific Holdings (USH), which holds a five per cent stake in Westland, joined Mr. Bristow in pledging its support for the four-nation European consortium.

Industry sources said Mr. Bristow's block of shares and the USH stake would make it unlikely for the Westland board to muster a 75 per cent majority of shareholders' votes in favour of its preferred bid from Sikorsky-Fiat when shareholders meet on Tuesday.

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

AMMAN (J.T.) — The following table summarises trading activities at the Amman Financial Market during the week starting Saturday, Jan. 4, '86 and ending Wednesday Jan. 8, 1986 (Figures in Jordanian dinars).

Name of company	Number of shares	Volume of trade	Opening price	Closing price	Par value
Jordan Islamic Bank	700	1708	2.540	2.450	1.000
Jordan Kuwait Bank	780	2141	2.570	2.460	1.000
Jordan Gulf Bank	3524	5251	1.580	1.490	1.000
Housing Bank	1350	1958	1.560	1.450	1.000
Jordan Securities Corporation	2121	2172	1.080	1.020	1.000
Jordan Finance House	1400	1204	0.910	0.860	1.000
Islamic Investment House	13447	13286	1.050	1.000	1.000
Jordan National Bank	4410	11448	2.690	2.580	1.000
Jordan Investment & Finance Corporation	6780	4392	1.180	1.150	1.000
Finance & Credit Corporation (50%)	423316	172313	0.850	0.920	1.000
Aqarco (75%)	720	432	0.600	0.600	1.000
National Portfolio Securities (50%)	40208	25551	0.550	0.650	1.000
National Financial Investments	20750	21466	1.080	1.030	1.000
Arab Bank Ltd.	930	152839	163.000	164.250	10.000
Jordan French Insurance	1315	3775	3.100	2.810	1.000
Refco Insurance (50%)	791	323	0.900	0.910	1.000
Jordan Electric Power	2983	4369	1.560	1.460	1.000
National Shipping Lines	3100	2222	0.720	0.710	1.000
Petra Project & Leasing Equipment	4525	1267	0.780	0.780	1.000
Jordan Dairy	2660	2933	1.120	1.110	1.000
Arab Pharmaceutical Manufacturing	1631	4972	3.140	3.050	1.000
Intermediate Petrochemical Industries	66620	43531	0.620	0.650	1.000
Jordan Paper & Cardboard Factories	268	630	2.450	2.400	1.000
Jordan Phosphates Mines	1761	4165	2.500	2.400	1.000
Jordan Lime & Brick	7250	2103	0.290	0.290	1.000
National Industries	100	87	0.930	0.870	1.000
Jordan Petroleum Refinery	871	5731	6.750	6.600	5.000
Arab Investment Bank	1600	3200	2.100	2.000	1.000
Industrial, Commercial and Agricultural (Intaj)	51	94	1.920	1.850	1.000
Jordan Wooden Industries (JWICO)	565	678	1.340	1.200	1.000
Arab Chemical Detergents	590	2301	4.170	3.850	1.000
Dar Al Dawa' for Development and Investment	478	674	1.500	1.410	1.000
Petra Bank	1610	4991	3.200	3.100	1.000
Jordan Leasing and Equipment	1988	1263	0.610	0.630	1.000
Alladin Industries	41645	30460	0.710	0.720	1.000
Cairo Amman Bank	270	5060	20.000	21.000	1.000
Livestock and Poultry	3500	2025	0.600	0.550	1.000
Jordan Tobacco and Cigarettes	22	222	12.700	10.100	5.000
Arab Aluminium	51376	40277	0.770	0.780	1.000
Jordan Insurance	311	3483	11.400	11.200	1.000
Petra Insurance	450	132	0.350	0.300	1.000
Universal Chemical Industries	650	748	1.080	1.150	1.000
Woolen Industries	2900	2378	0.830	0.820	1.000
Jordan Industrial Investments	250	175	0.740	0.700	1.000
Rafia Plastic Bags	40000	40800	1.020	1.020	1.000
Arab International Insurance Federation	203	201	1.010	0.990	1.000
Yarmouk Insurance	1025	830	0.850	0.820	1.000
Arabian Seas Insurance	375	769	2.400	2.050	1.000
Jordan Hotel and Tourism	1328	3719	3.000	2.800	1.000
Garage Owners Federation Office	679	3735	5.700	5.500	1.000
Jordan Beer	300	990	3.650	3.300	1.000
Grand total	766684	641625			

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, JAN. 12, 1986
GENERAL TENDENCIES: The early morning can be full of danger and difficulties so make sure you don't force issues or take chances during these hours. Later you will find an entirely different set of circumstances.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Get rid of that temptation to get embroiled with one whose ideas are very different from your own.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Take care not to downgrade your reputation in any way, but step out in public and show your fine abilities.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Plan your day early and get into new kinds of activities, and avoid doing dull chores of a routine nature.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Your intuition is not working well in the morning, but later you get the right hunches and can advance your interests.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Avoid that person who likes to argue in the morning, but later others can make the rest of the day very pleasant for you.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) In the morning, the tasks you are handling may seem boring to you, but if you plan them well, they become fun and profitable.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) You may feel depressed in the morning, but later all lightens out for you and you can have a very pleasant time.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Do something to relieve tensions at home and then there can be real harmony there. Avoid one who could be a trouble maker.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Make plans early about what to do today, and then contact those who have the data you need and get it.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) You may feel lacking in the morning, but rely on your natural resourcefulness and you soon know how to make money.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) You have many good friends so contact them today and be happy in their company. Set up appointments for amusements.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) You may feel that you have too many problems, but clear thinking will see you solving them quickly.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she may seem to be too quiet and disinterested in life, but soon adapts to the environment and becomes very active, both mentally and physically and can make a great success of life. But don't try to smother the innate originality here which can bring great prosperity.

Peanuts



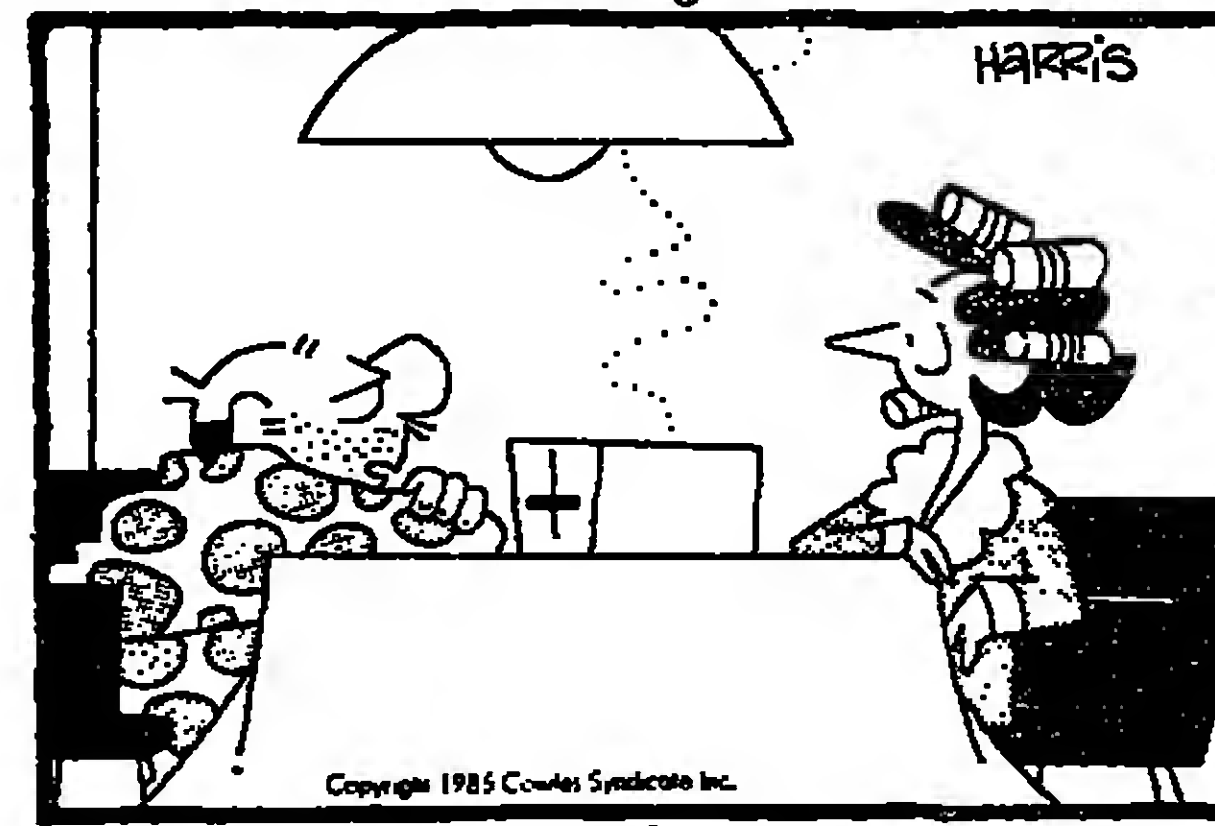
Mutt 'n' Jeff



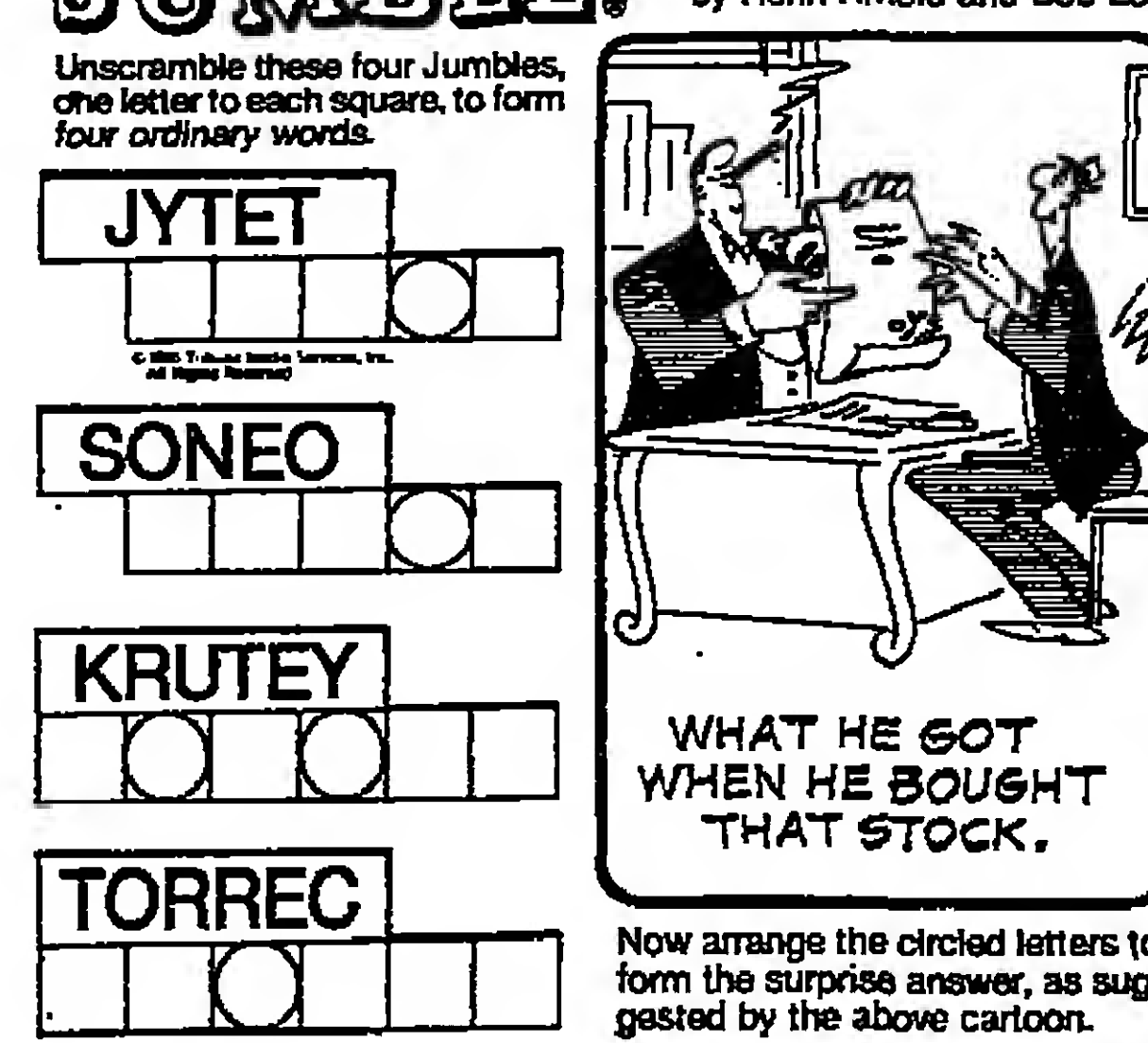
Andy Capp



THE BETTER HALF. By Harris



JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee



Print answer here:
 (Answers tomorrow)
 Yesterday's Jumbles: BEGOT ORBIT FINISH PLOWED
 Answer: That after-dinner speaker always knew when to rise to the occasion—but seldom this—WHEN TO SIT DOWN

THE Daily Crossword by Evelyn Benshoof



Across:
 1 Judge's seat
 2 Santa's
 3 minuter
 4 Horseshoe
 5 Melville novel
 6 Castles of
 7 Gaudy
 8 Death
 9 Spunk
 10 Identity
 11 — at (team)
 12 Taped seam
 13 Snacks
 14 Blush
 15 Decoy
 16 Tie the knot
 17 Once more
 18 Acted the part
 19 Turntable
 20 ably
 21 Security head
 22 Bodily rules
 23 Novice
 24 Airport info
 25 Letters
 26 New Orleans
 27 school
 28 Particle
 29 Heavies
 30 Bunker
 31 Tally
 32 Multitude
 33 Dangle
 34 — at (team)
 35 — at (team)
 36 — at (team)
 37 — at (team)
 38 — at (team)
 39 — at (team)
 40 — at (team)
 41 — at (team)
 42 — at (team)

Down:
 1 Judge's seat
 2 Santa's
 3 minuter
 4 Horseshoe
 5 Melville novel
 6 Castles of
 7 Gaudy
 8 Death
 9 Spunk
 10 Identity
 11 — at (team)
 12 Taped seam
 13 Snacks
 14 Blush
 15 Decoy
 16 Tie the knot
 17 Once more
 18 Acted the part
 19 Turntable
 20 ably
 21 Security head
 22 Bodily rules
 23 Novice
 24 Airport info
 25 Letters
 26 New Orleans
 27 school
 28 Particle
 29 Heavies
 30 Bunker
 31 Tally
 32 Multitude
 33 Dangle
 34 — at (team)
 35 — at (team)
 36 — at (team)
 37 — at (team)
 38 — at (team)
 39 — at (team)
 40 — at (team)
 41 — at (team)
 42 — at (team)

U.S. calls 4th atmospheric 'Star Wars' test 'successful'

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — "Star Wars" a weapon designed to destroy incoming nuclear missiles as they streak through the atmosphere, has passed its latest test, the U.S. army says.

The test was conducted over the White Sands missile range in New Mexico Friday shortly after noon local time, said army Strategic Defence Command spokesman Edward Vaughn.

The test was the army's fourth in its small radar homing intercept technology programme and at least five more tests are planned, Vaughn said.

A 12-foot (3.6-metre) long missile, guided by its own internal radar system, "successfully homed on and came within a predicted accuracy of a stationary target within the atmosphere," Vaughn said in a telephone interview.

He would not say how close the missile had come.

"The object is to get what is called close enough," he said.

The target was an aluminum sphere 44 inches (111 centimetres) in diameter that was

suspended 3,000 feet (915 metres) below a helium-filled balloon, which was at 15,000 feet (4,575 metres).

The experimental weapon guides itself with its own radar and with hundreds of small rockets installed in a band near the front of the missile, Vaughn said.

Star Wars, known officially as the Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI), is a programme aimed at developing lasers and other exotic weapons that would destroy incoming missiles before they could reach the United States.

Meanwhile in Bonn Economics Minister Martin Bangemann left for the United States Saturday to discuss a technology pact covering West German involvement in President Reagan's "Star Wars" research against a background to differences between the two countries over Libya.

The first serious difference between Washington and Bonn since Chancellor Helmut Kohl came to power in October 1982 emerged this week when West Germany refused to follow Mr. Reagan's lead in imposing economic sanctions on Libya.

Political commentators have said U.S. leaders might not be keen to offer concessions on a technology deal as a result of West Germany's opposition to sanctions against Libya, which the U.S. has alleged was involved in the attacks last month at Rome and Vienna airports.

However Mr. Kohl is optimistic that a technology agreement covering the participation of West German firms in the space-based Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI), can be determined within the next few months.

During his six-day visit to Washington, Mr. Bangemann will meet senior administration members, including Vice President George Bush, Secretary of State George Shultz and Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger to dis-

cuss the technology pact.

The West German government gave the green light for negotiations on the involvement of West German firms in SDI as part of a broad technology agreement last month after a long debate within the centre-right coalition.

Mr. Kohl's Christian Democratic Union (CDU) has been strongly in favour of involvement in the research programme but the Liberal Free Democrats (FDP), led by Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Mr. Bangemann, have been cooler towards West German participation.

Mr. Genscher has said he feared a formal role for West Germany in SDI could damage Bonn's relations with the Soviet Union.

Mr. Kohl's spokesman has said an accord on SDI could be negotiated separately if wider talks on a technology pact fail, a view shared in Washington where officials have said they intend to focus on a framework for West German involvement in SDI in their talks with Mr. Bangemann's delegation.

U.S. groups to consider sending observers for Philippines elections

MANILA, Philippines (AP) — A U.S. delegation said Saturday it would consider sending international observers to watch the Feb. 7 Philippine presidential election, and that President Ferdinand Marcos promised to accept such monitoring.

Keith Schnette, executive director of the National Republican Institute for International Affairs (NRIIA), told a news conference that the watchers from around the world could include government and political party representatives experienced in observing elections, "so there will be objectivity and non-partisanship."

The six-man group, comprised of members of the NRIIA and National Democratic Institute for International Affairs (NDI), met with reporters before returning to the United States. They had observed Philippine election preparations for a week.

The two institutes are legally separate from the activities of the Republican and Democratic parties

in the United States and conduct overseas political development programmes.

Brian Atwood, NDI executive director and former assistant secretary of state for congressional relations, said the group met with Mr. Marcos Friday evening.

Mr. Schnette, former special assistant to former Secretary of State Alexander Haig, said Mr. Marcos repeated his "commitment to international observers ... (and) his commitment to a clean and honest election. We believe that those public statements are essential to our mission."

Mr. Marcos had said Friday that he would push through with the election unless Communist fighting were to break out in the cities, which he said was unlikely.

The members said they had not made a final decision to have observers. "We can say, however, that we have been encouraged by assurances from all parties ... that an international observer group would be accepted and would receive the necessary cooperation," they said in a statement.

The group said it would prepare a report upon its return to Washington and release its findings on Jan. 23 on the feasibility of sending poll observers.

In addition to Mr. Marcos, the group met with opposition candidate Corason Aquino, election officials and church and civic groups.

Mr. Marcos' opponents had accused the president of planning to cheat to ensure his re-election. Mr. Marcos has denied the charges and claimed he would win by a landslide.

In meetings with the U.S. delegation, the officials showed "a clear and unequivocal understanding" of the importance of holding a clean election, the group said.

It said that while it had no detailed comments on steps the Philippine government has taken to safeguard the election, it feels that "systems are in place that will adequately detect irregularities."

COLUMN

Film may be made of Achille Lauro hijacking

ROME (R) — The drama of the hijacking of the Italian cruise ship Achille Lauro last year may be made into a film, the ship's captain has said. Captain Gerardo De Rosa told a news conference he had sold an option on his notes about the hijacking to Italian film producer Francesco Palagi. Palagi said he might co-produce a film with American interests. Capt. De Rosa said his notes were mostly about his conversations with the four Palestinian hijackers and his attempts to persuade them to surrender.

Clavell's novel rights fetches record price

NEW YORK (R) — Australian author James Clavell sold North American rights to his latest book, a novel about the fall of the Shah of Iran, for what industry sources said was a record price of more than \$4 million. The New York Times, quoting unnamed publishing sources, said Clavell's book, called Whirlwind, had been bought in an unusual telephone auction among publishers for \$5 million. The price paid by Morrow and Avon, publishing firms owned by the Hearst Corp., is certainly a U.S. record since the highest previous price paid for a non-fiction book was the \$3 million Random House agreed to pay last year for a biography of President Reagan by Edmund Morris.

22 Israelis have AIDS

TEL AVIV — Twenty-two Israelis are currently suffering from AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) and nine others have AIDS antibodies, Israeli Health Ministry sources have disclosed. A spokesman for the ministry said that four others are suspected to have AIDS, but gave no mention of their whereabouts.

Defector's father replaced as head of Soviet bank

MOSCOW (R) — The head of the Soviet state bank, whose daughter and son-in-law defected to Britain last year, has been replaced, the official news agency TASS said. It said the official, Vladimir Alkhimov, 66, had retired and his place was taken by First Deputy Finance Minister Viktor Denisenko, 67. Alkhimov's future had appeared to be in jeopardy since the defection of his daughter Natalya and her pianist husband Andrei Gavrilov during a visit to London. He became state bank director in 1976 and was made a member of the Communist Party Central Committee in 1982.

Teenage hijacker gets suspended sentence

LISBON (R) — A Portuguese student who hijacked a Portuguese airliner at the age of 16 was given a two-year suspended jail sentence and fined 150,000 escudos (\$95). Rui Rodrigues, now 21, became one of the world's youngest hijackers when he commandeered the TAP Air Portugal airliner at gunpoint during an internal flight in 1980. Rodrigues said during his trial, which opened last December, that he deeply regretted the hijacking. He said he was emotionally disturbed at the time because of growing tension at home between his parents.

U.S. executes double murderer

COLUMBIA, South Carolina (R) — Terry Roach, 26, convicted of a double murder in 1977, was executed Friday despite pleas for clemency from Mother Theresa, former U.S. President Jimmy Carter and the U.N. Secretary General. His lawyers had argued Roach should not be executed because he was only 17 at the time of the murders and because he suffered from Huntington's Chorea, a degenerative brain disease. South Carolina Governor Richard Riley declined to stay the execution. Despite appeals from Mother Theresa, the Nobel Prize-winning nun, ex-President Carter, and U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, Human Rights groups including Amnesty International also tried to stop the execution. Roach was convicted for taking part with two others in the murder of Jimmy Taylor, 17, who was shot and his girlfriend, Carolyn Hartness, 14, who was raped then shot.

U.S.-Libya row unlikely to damage East-West ties

By Charles Bremner
Reuter

MOSCOW — The Kremlin has stepped up rhetoric against Washington over the U.S.-Libya row, but diplomats say the affair is unlikely to leave scars on U.S.-Soviet relations.

It doesn't look as if this is going to spill over much into the direct U.S.-Soviet relationship," said one West European diplomat after the Kremlin issued two tough statements attacking U.S. sanctions against Libya.

Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze has accused Washington of "flagrant disregard for the sovereignty of states and for their right to organise their lives as they wish."

A formal statement from the official news agency TASS pledged Soviet support for Libya and said U.S. actions were endangering peace in the Mediterranean and beyond.

U.S. President Ronald Reagan this week announced an economic boycott of Libya in reaction to its alleged "support of terrorism."

Diplomats in Moscow said the Soviet Union wanted to use U.S. behaviour towards Libya as a prime example of U.S. "imperialism" while seeking to avoid increased tension that could damage the slight thaw that followed the Geneva summit.

Soviet officials and the state media were quiet on the affair until it became apparent Washington was unlikely to launch a military strike in response to the guerrilla attacks at Rome and Vienna airports which prompted the U.S. sanctions.

Mr. Reagan has accused Libya of backing the attacks on Dec. 27. The Kremlin's dilemma was that it risked association with the assaults at a time when it was taking a public stand against terrorism.

Although closely backed by the Soviet Union, Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi has proved an unpredictable ally and at times a liability, diplomats say.

His uncompromising attacks on Israel at a Moscow news conference three months ago angered the Kremlin according to Middle East diplomats.

But by the beginning of this week, the Kremlin had clearly calculated that American statements and actions were grounds for a full-blown campaign to pillory U.S. behaviour over regional flashpoints.

Foreign Ministry Spokesman Vladimir Lomeiko laid down the Soviet line at a news conference where he charged Washington with operating a policy of "neoliberalism", or believing it had the right to bully any state whose policy displeased it.

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"Neo-Globalism", a watchword in the campaign by the state media, was used by Mr. Shevardnadze in his speech.

Mr. Lomeiko and the media have sought to deflect some of the blame from Mr. Reagan by accusing rightwing forces and "ruling circles" of urging the White House to aggressive behaviour.

This apparently reflects a desire to limit damage to Mr. Reagan's relations with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, diplomats say.

While Western analysts generally discounted the chances of serious superpower tension over Libya, some Soviet officials were privately using another argument this week.

According to this, Washington's behaviour played into the hands of "hardliners" in the leadership who did not fully support Mr. Gorbachev's conciliatory approach to Reagan.

Sikh moderates seek more troops in Punjab

AMRITSAR, India (AP) — The Punjab state government run by Sikh moderates has asked federal authorities to rush 6,165 additional troops to help in the next expected confrontation with Sikh radical youths, a senior police officer said Saturday.

Friday's statewide road blockade protest set the stage for a bigger confrontation between militants and moderates on Jan. 26, India's Republic Day, when the radicals plan to demolish and rebuild the Akal Takht, Sikhism's highest seat of authority.

"We will face police batons and bullets but we will not cancel our Jan. 26 programme," Harinder Singh Kahlon, acting chief of the extremist All-India Sikh Students Federation, told the Associated Press on Saturday.

The Akal Takht, a place of confession, penance and baptism for Sikhs that houses one of the largest thrones ever built in the world, is located in Amritsar's Golden Temple complex, the holiest Sikh shrine.

It was badly damaged in the 1984 army assault on armed Sikh extremists led by terrorist preacher Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale who were holed up inside the four-story marble building. Bhindranwale, still considered by the radicals to be their guru, died in his bunker hideout inside the Akal Takht.

The government repaired the Akal Takht last year, and both Sikh moderates and militants claim the work "polluted" the building.

Kahlon said, "We will demolish each and every brick used by the government in the reconstruction of the Akal Takht."

But the main Sikh religious council, aligned with moderates, announced that it will "actively oppose" the radicals' plan and "even seek the assistance of security forces to stop them from carrying out their programme."

Analysts say the confrontation on Republic Day — commemorating Jan. 26, 1950, when India became a sovereign republic — will determine the future of Sikh politics. This had spurred fears that the authorities again may have to send police into the Golden Temple.

Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's government rushed 45 companies,

or 6,030 troops, of the paramilitary Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) to Punjab on the eve of the road blockade, which disrupted traffic and other activity in much of the state and left three dead and dozens injured.

Punjab authorities now have asked for an additional 46 CRPF companies to increase security forces to more than 81,000 by Jan. 26, said a source, who spoke on condition of anonymity.

The Akal Takht, built in 1609, was blown up with gun powder by an invading Afghan army in the 18th Century and was rebuilt later.

The moderate council, which says it has the sole right to start the reconstruction, has called a meeting for Jan. 27 in the Golden Temple to begin the demolition and rebuilding in the Sikh tradition of "kar seva", or voluntary work.

In a preemptive move, the radicals called for a "kar seva" meeting a day earlier — on Republic Day — and announced that supporters of the moderates' peace accord with Mr. Gandhi would not be permitted to participate in the work.

Kahlon said militants will demolish one portion at a time and rebuild it before moving to another section. "The demolition and reconstruction will go on side by side and only those portions will be pulled down that were built by the government," he said.

Police have arrested more than 700 activists of the student federation in the past three days and also are hunting for Kahlon.

Asked how long he intended to hide from police, Kahlon said, "I have to remain underground until our struggle is over." Police are seeking his arrest under a preventive detention law.

The federation staged the road blockade Friday in support of its demand for release of its leaders and hundreds of other youths arrested under anti-terrorist laws and for reinstatement of Sikh army mutineers. The soldiers rebelled in protest of the Golden Temple assault.

Many members of the federation, outlawed by the Indian government for a year until early 1985, advocate the formation of an independent Sikh homeland to be called "Khalistan."

3 indicted in U.S. arms smuggling case

SAN DIEGO (AP) — Three businessmen were indicted by a federal grand jury in an alleged scheme to smuggle American-manufactured high technology to countries throughout the world, including the Soviet Bloc nation of Bulgaria.

U.S. attorney Peter Nunez announced the indictments Friday and said they followed a three-year investigation into a sophisticated network of conspirators that stretched from the San Diego area to Toronto, West Germany and Switzerland.

Mr. Nunez said the investigation also involved the People's Republic of China and Hong Kong.

Named in the indictment Friday are Keisuke Yamada, a Mexican citizen and owner of Electro Design Systems in National City, south of San Diego; Ruediger Martin Graef, a dual citizen of Germany and Canada and primary owner of Migra International, an electronics brokerage firm in Toronto; and Bruno Barbaris, an Austrian citizen living in Switzerland and co-owner of the Swiss companies of Cosmotrans A.G. and I-Cowate Ltd.

The indictment alleges falsification of export documents and the diversion of high-technology equipment through Canada and West Germany. It alleges that some of the technology smuggled was equipment used to manufacture computer hard disks in Bulgaria.

The equipment was produced by Roushup, Inc., of Santa Clara, California, and more than \$330,000 was allegedly paid for it, the indictment said.

Warrants have been issued for the three named in the indictment and bonds set at \$5 million each, Mr. Nunez said.

Meanwhile a former navy employee pleaded guilty to being part of a smuggling ring that sent stolen military parts to Iran and agreed to cooperate with the government in its investigation.

Virginia Wheeler, who worked as an equipment specialist at the Naval Air Warfare Facility in Norfolk, Virginia, entered her plea Friday. She could be sentenced to seven years in prison and fined \$350,000.

Wheeler, one of nine people arrested in the case, pleaded guilty to conspiracy to defraud the government by circumventing export regulations and to illegal exportation of defence articles.

India, Pakistan discuss border dispute

ISLAMABAD (R) — Senior Indian and Pakistani officials began talks Saturday about the disputed Siachen Glacier in the Himalayas where troops of the two countries have confronted each other since 1984.

It was the second meeting in a series aimed at easing tensions between the two traditionally rival neighbours.

No details were immediately available about the talks between Defence Secretaries S.K. Bhambhani of India and Iqbal Haider Zaidi of Pakistan. Pakistan's official APP news agency said only that the delegations discussed "the situation in the Siachen area."

The 18,000-foot (5,400-metre) high glacier is located in the former princely state of Kashmir, over which India and Pakistan have fought two wars.

Pakistani officials say about 100 soldiers from the two countries have been killed or injured in clashes or accidents in the Siachen area since 1984.

Mr. Bhambhani was due to meet Pakistan President Mohammad Zia Ul Haq and hold a second round of the formal talks with Mr. Zaidi Sunday.

Gen. Zia said last November Indian and Pakistani troops were in an "eye-ball to eye-ball confrontation" in Siachen.

Pakistani officials say they want India to withdraw its troops from the desolate glacier, which is beyond a United Nations-supervised ceasefire line in Kashmir.

New Delhi says Kashmir, most of whose people are Muslim, is an integral part of India. But Islamabad wants a plebiscite in the state to decide whether it should join Islamic Pakistan or Hindu-majority India.

Hours before Mr. Bhambhani arrived Friday, the Indian and Pakistani finance ministers agreed to double bilateral public sector trade, allow private commerce and improve communication links between the two countries.

The talks are part of a series of planned meetings ahead of a visit to Pakistan by Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi before the middle of the year.

3 S. African battalions are reportedly in Angola

LUANDA (R) — South Africa has deployed three battalions deep inside Angolan territory, Angolan President Eduardo Dos Santos has said.

He told diplomats at a reception in Luanda Friday night that the South African troops were in Cuanene province, 150 kilometres north of the border between Angola and Namibia (South West Africa).

An Angolan army spokesman said on Thursday the South African forces, which moved into Angola last weekend from Namibia, had abducted two Angolan militia members.

South Africa said its troops were pursuing SWAPO (South West African People's Organisation) guerrillas who are fighting for independence for Namibia, ruled by Pretoria in defiance of United Nations resolutions.

The Angolan leader accused some "conservative circles in the United States" of aligning themselves with Pretoria in aiding Angolan rebels and destabilising his country.

He spoke a few hours after Chester Crocker, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, ended a two-day visit to Angola, during which he had talks with the Angolan leader and other officials on Namibia's independence.

South Africa is demanding that an estimated 30,000 Cuban troops



leave Angola before Namibia gets independence and has won support from Washington for this demand.

Angolan officials said Mr. Dos Santos bluntly told Mr. Crocker that Luanda would view as unfriendly a resumption of U.S. aid to UNITA (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola) rebels, who have been fighting against Angola's government since independence in 1975.

Washington officially ended aid to UNITA in 1976 but in recent months several members of President Ronald Reagan's Republican Party have made moves to renew it.

UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi is due to visit Washington soon to press for approval of the aid.

Karmal repeats conditions for Soviet troop pullout

TOKYO (AP) — Afghanistan leader Babrak Karmal repeated his government's position that Soviet troops will not be withdrawn until "armed encroachments and other kinds of interference are effectively ceased," the national daily Asahi Shimbun reported Saturday.

Mr. Karmal said the Soviet troops in Afghanistan, estimated to number 115,000, could be removed when "trustworthy" international guarantees are provided, the paper said.

In an interview conducted in Kabul Friday, the pro-Soviet 56-year-old leader said that the recent U.S.-Soviet summit "would have a favourable result, especially on various regional issues" regarding Afghanistan, the Asahi reported.

Mr. Karmal, who is also general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, said his country "welcomes the agreements reached in the Geneva summit, especially from the point that the two superpowers can prevent any armed dispute between them," Asahi said.

Asahi said the interview was Karmal's first with a Western reporter since the summit between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in Geneva last November.

"I must stress there are many other good reasons to exercise besides just reducing the risk of cancer," she said.

In a separate study to be released soon, she and her colleagues found that among families with a history of diabetes, the rate of the disease in adults was 45 per cent lower for former university athletes than for non-athletes, she said.

Dr. Frisch's cancer study results were published in the December issue of the British Journal of Cancer.

Dr. Frisch said the college athletes were more likely to continue to exercise throughout their lives. At the time of the survey, 75 per cent of the former athletes exercised regularly, compared

with 50 per cent of the non-athletes.

Dr. Frisch said she did not know why the incidence of cancer was lower for athletic women. "There will have to be much more study to determine that," she said.

However, she theorised that regular exercise may affect secretions of estrogen, a female hormone which is thought to play a role in cancer in women.

Dr. Frisch said the exercise associated with lower disease risk was "only moderately intense" but was regular.

She said a woman who started exercising regularly in her early 20s might reduce her risk of cancer but that a woman who started exercising late in life would probably not reap the same benefits because "we know it takes about 20 years for these cancers to develop."

Dr. Frisch, a researcher at the Harvard University School of Public Health, said the link was discovered through a survey of 5,400 university graduates ranging in age from 21 to 60.

She found that women who did not take part in university athletics had breast cancer rates 86 per cent higher than women who were athletes in their school days. Cancers of the uterus, ovaries, cervix and vagina were two and a half times more common among the non-athletes.

Dr. Frisch said the college athletes were more likely to continue to exercise throughout their lives. At the time of the survey, 75 per cent of the former athletes exercised regularly, compared

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND OMAR SEARAT
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ANSWERS TO WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

- Q.1 — Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠ J10 ♣ A1076 ♢ KJ5 ♣ A94
The bidding has proceeded:
East South West North
1 ♠ 2 ♣ 2 ♣ 2 ♣
2 ♠ 2 ♣ 2 ♣ 2 ♣
What action do you take?
A. — We hope you weren't even thinking about bidding two hearts. You told your story with your takeout double, and partner couldn't act. On the auction, the hearts rate to be stacked behind you, and any sort of bid you could prove expensive.
- Q.2 — East-West vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠ A9 ♣ A9 ♢ K97 ♣ AK10652
The bidding has proceeded:
East South West North
1 ♠ 1 ♠ 1 ♠ 1 ♠
What do you bid now?
A. — You have a very powerful hand, and you must signal this to partner as soon as possible. Cue-bid two spades. That will allow you to explore all possibilities without fear that partner will suddenly drop the auction.
- Q.3 — Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠ 3 ♣ KQ6 ♢ AQ1095 ♣ A763
The bidding has proceeded:
East South West North
1 ♠ 1 ♠ 2 ♣ 2 ♣
What do you bid now?
A. — This is a hand where you want to describe your shape while showing strength. The correct way to tackle it is to bid three clubs first. That is forcing. At your next turn you will raise hearts, and partner should have a complete picture of your hand.
- Q.4 — Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠ AK876 ♣ A9 ♢ AQ ♣ Q1098 ♣ 73
The bidding has proceeded:
East South West North
1 ♠ 1 ♠ 2 ♣ 2 ♣
What action do you take?
A. — In the light of the auction, we can't believe that East really needs hearts or clubs. It looks as if West's double might be off shape. For the moment, we would double for penalties. This will leave partner well placed to make a decision as the auction develops.
- Q.5 — East-West vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠ K6 ♣ KQ10652 ♢ AJ33 ♣ 72
The bidding has proceeded:
East South West North
1 ♠ 1 ♠ 2 ♣ 2 ♣
What action do you take?
A. — Partner is showing an enormous major two-suiter. On the strength of your two-over-one response and ace of diamonds, he is prepared to contract for a small slam. He knows nothing about your king of spades — that card must solidify the only gap in his holding. Bid seven hearts.
- Q.6 — As South vulnerable, you hold:
♠ 976 ♣ A9 ♢ KJ93 ♣ J1062
Partner opens the bidding with three no trump. What do you do in response?
A. — This is a matter of simple arithmetic. Partner has shown 27 points and you have 9. That means your side has enough for small slam (34 combined HCP) but not enough for a grand slam for which you need at least 37 HCP. Bid six no trump.